The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3085. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Secretary Cameron's Instructions to Gen. Butler on the Contraband Question.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS ARRIVED.

The Experience of Prince Napoleon Among the Rebels.

What he Thinks of Beauregard and Johnston.

A Battle Imminent at Springfield, Mo.

PERILS OF PRIVATEERING.

The Privateer York Run Ashore and Burnt above Hatteras.

A NUMBER OF PRIZES RECAPTURED.

The Expedition from Fortress Monroe not yet Returned.

Reception of Hon. Joseph Holt at Oswego.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

Prince NAPOLEON'S experience at Manassas was not such as to create in his mind a very favorable opinion of the rebels or their cause. Only himself was accommodated with a bed. His companions were compelled to sleep in their carriages, and the rebel soldiers slept any and everywhere under hedges and trees, they being without tents. The troops are miserably fed, and the Prince said he had but one good meal while he was there.

His opinion of the rebel commanders he expressed as follows: "Gen. BEAUREGARD has very much show—much pomp. A great many people are after him with much noise. I have not a very high appreciation of him, as a military man, but he is very much of a gentleman. Gen. JOHNSTON is a very quiet and unassuming man, but brave, very brave, and I think a fine officer. You can tell that by his looks. But my impression of the troops is very bad.

MRS. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

It is understood that Mrs. LINCOLN and family will leave Washington to-morrow morning, in a special car, tendered for her use by the railroad companies. She will remain in New-York for a few days, for the purpose of exchanging visits with the Princess CLOTILDE. The Prince, during his stay in Albany, will probably be the guest of Gov. MORGAN.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War returned home on Saturday, and resumed the duties of his office.

GONE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Brigadier-Gen. LANDER and wife left Washington this afternoon, on a brief visit to Massachusetts.

Hon. CHAS. SUMNER and Senator FOOTE, President of the Senate, left for home this afternoon.

DISPATCHES TO GEN. BUTLER.

Col. BUTLER, brother to Gen. BUTLER, left Washington, this afternoon, bearing dispatches to the General.

A LETTER FROM M'GRAW.

Mr. SYKES, of Willard's Hotel, last evening received a letter from HARRY MCGRAW, now a prisoner at Richmond. It contains very little information, beyond the fact that himself and his associates were taken prisoners at Fairfax, instead of Manassas. The principal purport of the letter is to assure Mr. SYKES that the prisoners of war in possession of the rebels will be treated just as we treat their pirates, and to express the wish that we may be lenient to their freebooters, as we would have them be to soldiers taken in battle. Mr. MCGRAW says they were at first treated well, being permitted to go around the city and board at the hotels, upon their parole; but that since our Government declines to recognize pirates as belligerents, Mr. MCGRAW and his fellow prisoners have been confined to soldiers' rations and the guard-house.

THE CONSULSHIPS.

Those wanting to be consuls had better hurry along with their "papers." There are but few good places left, and they will be closed out by Tuesday or Thursday, at the furthest.

JOHN H. PETERS, Consul to Tunis, was lost sight of and not confirmed during the last session of the Senate, so his place is vacant.

HENRY D. STACEY, of Vermont, has been appointed Consul to Santiago de Cuba.

THOS. PRETTYMAN has been appointed Consul to Glasgow.

A COOLING SHOWER.

After ten days of the most intense heat I ever endured, the atmosphere is suddenly cooled by a heavy and protracted shower.

ARRIVALS OF TROOPS.

Within the past five days, ten regiments of new troops have arrived at Washington.

BRIGADIERSHIPS DECLINED.

It is said that Senator BAKER and Senator LATHAM will decline the appointments of Brigadier-General, preferring to retain their seats in the Senate.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday that the seven American vessels captured by the Confederate privateer *Sumter*, and carried into the port of Cienfuegos as prizes, have been discharged by orders from his Government.

NUMAN W. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of President LINCOLN, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAND, with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissary of the Brigade.

Prince NAPOLEON took leave of the President yesterday and returned direct to New-York.

The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. BUTLER by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

GENERAL: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20th, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union,—for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms.

But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail—and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection,—if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended. As to the remedies, by the insurrection, and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of local masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitives: the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this Department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters. Nor will you, except in cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-General BUTLER, Commanding Department of Vsrginia, Fortress Monroe.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, arrived in this city on the steamer *Cataract* at 11 o'clock this evening, on his tour down the lake and river St. Lawrence. Although brief notice of his coming was given, more than 5,000 persons, including the entire military of the city, assembled upon the wharf to welcome him, while the streets were illuminated with fireworks. On making his appearance he was welcomed to the city by Hon. WM. DUER.

Mr. HOLT, amid deafening cheers, replied:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I beg you to be assured I am quite overwhelmed by the kindness and brilliancy of this unexpected welcome to the Empire State—a welcome for which every pulsation of my heart is grateful. I know indeed that this welcome is not to myself personally, but because you consider me a loyal man from a loyal gtate, devoted to the Union and this great and beneficent Government. (Cheers.) But I am not going to make anything like a political speech. The fires of patriotism are now burning all over this great State with such aglow, that they need need neither fuel nor kindling at my hynds. But I may ask you have you heard the news from the great Oommonwealth of Kentucky? [Cries of "We have," and "Three cheers for Kentucky."] That news has flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, speaking a determination which nothing can shake, to preserve all that Southern traitors would destroy—all that Northern patriots would save. It is a determination of the people of that old State to stand unalterably and forever for the Stars and Stripes. [Vociferous cheering.] Kentucky is determined, and by the recent election she tells New-York that hereafter she will stand with her side by side. But I cannot detain you long or [Cries of "Go on."] I will only say that Kentucky never faltered, although her politicians did; but in the depth of her soul she has been determined to stand by the Union. Fellow-citizens, I thank you again for this generous welcome—so unexpected and so undeserved.

The concluding portion of Mr. HOLT'S remarks were rendered inaudible by steam escaping from the engine. He retired amid a perfect shower of fireworks. The demonstration was entirely impromptu, but was such a welcome as Oswego has never given "any other man."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 11.

On the 8th, the steamer *Massachusetts* was about eight miles off Ship Island.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union*, dated 18th, says that Gen. BUTLER had burned Hampton.

The Richmond papers learn that the captured Southerners were to be handcuffed and made breastworks of!

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

RECENT OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON.

THE MARCH TO DUG SPRING AND THE BATTLE THERE—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AT CURRAN—THE RETIREMENT TO SPRINGFIELD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CURRAN, STONE COUNTY, MO., Saturday Evening, Aug. 3, 1861.

Last Thursday night orders came to the camp twelve miles west of Springfield, to strike our tents and prepare for a march, and about sundown the tents were struck, the baggage loaded, and in a short time thereafter the notes of the "Assembly" rolled over the prairie, and the forces commenced their march. Of course all sorts of conjectures were afloat as to our destination, some of which proved to be correct, viz: that we were to march to the southeast, meet SIEGEL and advance to a point south of Springfield, and thus united, make a demonstration upon MCCULLOCH and RAINS, who were said to be encamped some twenty miles or so beyond Springfield.

Our course during the night lay through the open prairie for some dozen miles, at the end of which we entered timber—from which we have not yet emerged. A more devious route than that pursued by us that night was never before made, unless by some half-drowned blinded fly as it issued from the depths of an ink-bottle—now our foreheads fronted Cassiopeia—anon we caught directly in our faces the brilliant beams of Canis-Major—we ran across the Milky Way, went parallel with it, and in fact went towards so many points of the horizon that the record of half of them would drive any ordinary compass distracted. However, we plunged ahead, and about 2 A. M. had reached a point where our road intersected the road south from Springfield, and where we expected to meet Gen. SIEGEL and Col. SALOMON. We camped in a miserable ravine, and the men slept on their arms. The next morning a little after sunrise we set out in search of MCCULLOCH and RAINS, who were said to be four miles in advance. Our force was made up as follows. The number I omit, as this document may possibly fall to reach its destination:

Companies A and C, Second Missouri Volunteers, Major OSTERHAUS.
First Iowa Regiment, Col. J. F. BATES.
Second Kansas Regiment, Col. MITCHELL.
Two Companies Second Missouri Volunteers.
Three Companies Volunteers, Col. SIEGEL.
Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. SALOMON.
Two Companies First Cavalry, Capt. ELLIOTT.
Five Companies Second Kansas Cavalry, Capt. WOOD.
Fourth Artillery General Service Recruits.
First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Col. DITCHLER.
Five Companies First Missouri Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS.
C and D, Cavalry, Capt. CARR.
SIEGEL'S Battery, Capt SCHAEFFER.
DUBOIS' Battery, Lieut. DUBOIS.
TOTTEN'S Battery, Capt. J. TOTTEN.

This force, together with a train of wagons that seemed interminable in its length, and also in the felicitousness with which they stuck fast at every small impediment in the mountainous roads, made up our train—no insignificant one as to appearance, as can easily be imagined.

The next morning we started, and the first hot taste of the sun in nowise belied the character of his efforts for the balance of the day. It was hotter, in fact, than any respectable thermometer would be guilty of registering, but as MCCULLOCH was "only four miles ahead," our men pushed on as rapidly as enthusiastic men could who had had no breakfast, and marched all the night previous. In the expectation of meeting the enemy, the advance was cautious—the cavalry constantly scoured the country for a long distance in advance, the men marched in close order, and held themselves in readiness for an attack at any moment. The "four miles" lengthened into ten miles before the enemy showed his face, and by this time a large percentage of the men were utterly "used up," several men were prostrated from sun stroke, many fell from sheer exhaustion. A few perhaps, fell back because they entertained a suspicion that a noxious and well-armed enemy might at any moment make his appearance.

About 3 P. M. the road emerged from the woods and ran for a mile or so over a bushy plateau—about the centre of which stood a log-house. As the head of our column issued from the wood, some twenty horsemen or more were seen grouped around the log house, evidently awaiting our appearance. Capt. TOTTEN, who was in advance, instantly unlimbered a 12-pounder, rammed home a shrapnell and sent it flying ahead. A few inches lower and secession would have been minus an indefinite number of its adherents—as it was, the shot went crashing through the beams of the roof, not more than two feet over the head of the party. "Boot and saddle" was instantly the order of things among the fired-at, and scarcely had the report ceased reverberating among the peaks and hollows of the Ozark Mountains, ere the whole crowd had disappeared in a cloud of dust of their own raising, as they spurred savagely southward.

Two miles further, and at the distance of 22 miles from Springfield, we again merged from the timber and stood upon the brow of a hill, down which ran the road, on through a narrow little valley of half a mile in width, till a mile ahead, where it ascended a hill beyond, and is lost in the timber. In the valley—which is covered with low oak brush—are a white frame-house and a couple of log shantles; the whole place is known as Dug Springs, and is situated in Curran Township, in the lower portion of Christian County. The unusual appearance of a white house in Southern Missouri, or the usual appearance of a log one, or the quiet beauty of the valley did not however so much attract our attention as the appearance of a large squad of horsemen, who were scurrying about on the brow of the opposite hill.

Gen. LYON immediately sent forward two companies of cavalry under command of Capt. STANLEY and Lieut. KELLEY, and Capt. STEELE, Second Infantry, with orders to hold the enemy in check, effect a reconnoissance, and, if necessary, to retire slowly. This detail pushed ahead—the cavalry deployed to the left in front of a cornfield that lay to the left of the road and in front of the opposite hill; the infantry marched into the timber at the right, and advanced upon the enemy as skirmishers. In the meantime, the balance of the column had marched down into about the centre of the valley, and within half a mile of the further hill was halted. There they rested for an hour or so, while the advance was engaged with the enemy, and then, by order of Gen. LYON, turned about, marched to the white house which was near the entrance of the valley, and went into camp. At the same time Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery advanced to within about 600 yards of the further hill, and took position across the road, supported on the left by Capts. PLUMMER and HUBSTON, of the regular infantry.

Increased by the apparent retreat of the force, some 400 of the enemy's force charged over the hill, when the gallant Captain opened on them, and for about ten minutes the heavy reports from his 6 and 12-pounders, came over the valley with the quickness of strokes of a flail. The first shot was a charge of grape, the next a round shot, the third one of those dangerous sharpnell institutions, which dropped exactly in the centre of a squad of about 100 horsemen, the members of which flew off at tangents as if a tremendous mine had just exploded under their very feet. This dose was sufficient, and away they went with all that alacrity which our secession friends have invariably shown whenever a retreat has been deemed necessary. Some dozen horses went off riderless at this discharge, and a similar result could be witnessed, till they were covered in the woods, as each shot from the well-aimed guns tore through their broken ranks.

In the meantime the advance had not been idle. They discovered that the enemy consisted of not less than 1,500 infantry, and about the same number of cavalry. Some 1,000 cavalry and infantry had advanced, and between them and our advance ensued a smart engagement. A good deal of dodging and shooting occurred behind trees, in which the enemy received rather the worst and retreated slowly. After fighting an hour or so a Sergeant of the cavalry gave the order to charge, and Lieut. KELLY, with his twenty men, sabre in hand, spurred forward. Capt. STANLEY countermanded the order, but it either was unheard or unheeded, for the gallant fellows were already half way upon the enemy when this order was given, and seeing the uselessness of trying to stop them, the Captain ordered the balance forward, and then, with the noise of a small earthquake, the squadron drove on them. A few revolver shots, a few men sabred behind the trees, and then the whole opposition broke with a vigor that did ample justice to their average feats in this expedition.

In the whole affair four of the Union forces were killed and six wounded, two of the latter dangerously so. The loss of the enemy, judging from the dead bodies seen, and other circumstances, was at the very lowest estimate 25 killed, and from 60 to 100 wounded. One cavalry man asserts that he saw 70 bodies lying behind the cornfield; but if there be any error in the estimate of the losses, I would rather err in a less than a greater estimate.

The affair between the cavalry and enemy occurred before the firing by the artillery. The advance retired; the enemy imagined a retreat; the *ruse* succeeded, and they pushed forward with a result above given.

During the night no interruption was experienced, owing to the unusual precautions taken by Gen. LYON. Every available position was covered with artillery, strong pickets were thrown out for miles on every avenue of approach, and the forces so distributed in the vicinity of the place that a successful attack was almost a mathematical impossibility.

This morning (Saturday) we pushed on in goodly season, cheered again by the intelligence that the enemy was "about four miles ahead," willing, anxious and ready for a fight. About a mile from camp, and in the field of the last night's action, a wounded soldier was found who belonged to the United States Dragoons. He stated that he was caught by the enemy, being wounded by a bayonet thrust. Soon after they took him Capt. TOTTEN fired his shell among them with such a terrible effect, when they fled, but before going struck him from his horse with the butt of a musket, leaving him for dead where he fell. The indications are, however, that he will recover.

About a mile from the scene of the battle or skirmish we passed a farm-house, in which were found five wounded men and one dead—all of whom belonged to the enemy. One was shot through the hip, another had his ancle shattered to splinters, a third was shot through the shoulders, while the others had wounds of minor consequence. Near the house was a spring, from which ran a rivulet, that for a long distance was almost pure blood. Pity took the place of horror, when I saw a poor horse feebly lapping up the bloody liquid, of whose head nearly one-half had been carried away by a grape shot. The house also presented a horrible appearance—blood was all over the floor in rivulets and pools; it was tracked up the stairway and stained the bed-covering—in short, it existed in gory hideousness everywhere. I left the sickening scene, nauseated almost beyond endurance.

Our march to this point was necessarily very slow. At every moment the enemy was expected to open on us; and each suspicious place was only passed after it had been thoroughly explored by infantry and cavalry. At every few minutes there would be a halt—there was not a breath of air stirring through the ravines which, beneath the intense heat, were hot as a blast furnace. Men fell here and there as if shot—even the strongest constitutions found that it required all their energies to bear up beneath the fearful pressure of heat, thirst, dust and fatigue. Many of our soldiers were in Mexico during the war with that State, and they say, that at no time during their stay there did they ever see weather so insufferably hot as that which has visited us within the last two days. Water was exceedingly scarce—which added infinitely to the difficulties of the march.

About 8 miles from Dug Springs the head of our column emerged from the dense timber upon the brow of another hill, across which to the East and West ran a deep valley about 1,500 yards in width. The opposite side is covered with thick timber; the road descends the hill from the side we approached, crosses with a slight curve the valley, and right across from our entrance runs straight up the hill. The valley is covered with a dense undergrowth of oak; the heights south with a second growth of the same wood.

As the head of the column came out on the north side of the valley, a thick cloud of dust rose above the wood marking the line of the road that ran up the opposite side, while a large body of horsemen was seen deploying across the road at the foot of the hill. Gen. LYON immediately made preparations for battle, believing the enemy to be in position opposite. The First Missouri and First Iowa Regiments were ordered to advance and take position on the right side of the road, while the Second Kansas Volunteers took the left, with a body of cavalry on its left. At the same time, Major STURGES advanced with DUBOIS' Battery down the hill, till near the centre of the valley, where he turned short to the right and ascended a slight elevation, and brought his guns to bear on the dust-marked line running up the south hill. Word was given to advance, the artillery opened the fracas with a 6-pound ball, which was pitched straight into a point about half way up the hill, where the dust was thickest, and the outlines of a white house dimly visible. The immediate effect of the shot was to raise a good deal more dust, which seemed all at once to have put on more steam, and to be going up the hill at a pace which, to say the least, was creditable—for dust. Another round shot followed, then a shell—the latter bursting when about two-thirds of the distance to its projected destination. At this moment dust seemed to have put on a "full head of steam," and reaching the top of the hill went over at a rate of speed almost supernatural. About this time Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery advanced down the road, and supported by a strong force of infantry, went across the valley towards the road opposite. Gen. SIEGEL'S guns and forces were also brought up, and, together with nearly all the balance of the infantry, marched slowly down the hill, at the distance of 500 yards or more in the rear of Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery.

In the meantime the advanced forces deployed, and extending across the road for a distance of three-fourths of a mile on either side, entered the woods and advanced slowly up the hill, driving scattered bodies of the enemy slowly before them. They advanced to the top of the hill, and there halted—the enemy having taken cover in the woods beyond. As they reached the brow of the hill Capt. TOTTEN'S Battery had proceeded about half way up, till at a little opening among the trees the house before alluded to was reached, and there they halted.

While waiting here a body of about sixty horsemen came coolly up the road, passed along in front of the battery, the cavalry and a Missouri regiment of infantry, and went leisurely up the road. Gen. LYON did not suspect their character when they first came in sight; but as they were passing, thought he "smelt a rat," and asked them to halt. They paid no attention, but kept on, when the General again asked who they were, which elicited no answer; and thereupon he ordered a charge upon them. Scarcely was the order out, before in went their spurs, and before the cavalry could mount they had gained the brow of the hill and secured their escape. They proved to be Secession Cavalry, under command of Col. COFFIN.

The woods were thoroughly beaten, and the country for two miles on either side well scoured, which was done at the expense of some fatigue and the waste of a little gunpowder between a scouting party of Kansas cavalry and a body of secession horsemen. Satisfied that the place was comparatively secure, Gen. LYON determined to camp, as there is an excellent spring of water in the open place, in the road leading up the south hill, where the 6-pound shot was first deposited.

I am now writing you in the solitary in that same spot—writing at a table greasy with the remains of a secession dinner, which our friends on the other side did not have time to finish. The artillery commands the road in both directions, and strong bodies are posted on all adjacent points liable to afford an approach to the enemy.

Our men in skirmishing up the hill found any quantity of hats, saddlebags, overcoats, and all other articles of "plunder," which Secessionists in their haste to leave had not time to pick up. Their camp fires were yet burning on our arrival, and everything bore evidence of a large force, which had left in great disorder. Some thirty prisoners were captured, who state that three miles South there is a large force awaiting us, under MCCULLOCH and Gen. RAINS. They give the enemy's force at figures varying from five thousand to twenty thousand, made up of Missourians, one regiment from Louisiana, and detached companies from various other Southern States. They say that they have 10 pieces of Artillery, and that a large majority of the command is armed with improved muskets and sword-bayonets. They also state that there is a force of 1,000 men advancing from Manansville to this point, with a view of uniting with MCCULLOCH. If you add to these circumstances the fact that the main body of our force is crowded in a little opening in the woods, which a few shells would sweep clear in twenty minutes, the delicacy as well as precariousness of our position can be realized. To-morrow it is thought we will have a fight. I doubt it much, and am inclined to the opinion that the enemy will retreat, draw our forces as far away as possible, and then endeavor, with some other portion of their command, to pass to our rear, march upon and secure Springfield. *Mais nous verrons.*

MONDAY.—Back in Springfield. Believing it useless to chase an enemy that constantly retreats, and perhaps fearing an attack upon Springfield, Gen. LYON, by advice of his officers, concluded to return, which was done without stirring adventure of any sort.

GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Advices from Springfield are to Thursday morning.

No battle has as yet been fought, but one is hourly expected. Five hundred cavalry were ready to move Thursday morning, and the Home Guards were in motion. The regulars remained in position, and the troops lay on their arms Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The rebels were encamped on Wilson Creek, 13 miles from Springfield.

On Thursday evening a slight skirmish took place between some patrolling parties, four miles out on the Mount Vernon road, in which four of the rebels were killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Much alarm has been created here in consequence of reports that the rebels were flanking the city on the southwest and east. The stores were closed and the citizens gathered together all valuables that were easily transportable.

The Directors of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri have placed about $250,000, nearly all in specie, in charge of Gen. LYON, for safe keeping. Scouting parties now report the roads all clear. The public mind has therefore become more calm. The only force of the rebels now known to be in this vicinity is on Wilson's Creek, twelve miles from here. A force will be sent to attack them in a few days.

REBEL RETREAT FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 11.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that JEFF. THOMPSON, with his entire command, made a demonstration against Cape Girardeau on Friday, but finding the place in a much better state of defence than they anticipated, they precipitately fled.

REBELS REPULSED AT POTOSI.

POTOSI, Mo., Saturday, Aug 10.

A party of 110 rebels made a dash into this town yesterday. They were fired upon by 14 Home Guards, and compelled to retire, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the Home Guard was mortally wounded.

It is reported that there are 1,100 rebels in camp about 30 miles below here.

RENEWED TROUBLE EXPECTED AT BOONVILLE.

From the Missouri Democrat.

A gentleman, coming directly from Boonville, informs us that on Tuesday last the Home Guard of that place, numbering about 125 men, left Boonville in a body, on a ferry-boat, for Jefferson City, after having pressed an engineer and a pilot into their service. They give as a reason for this conduct, that, owing to the departure of the last remnant of the United States troops, they felt no longer safe against the attacks of the Secessionists, to whom they had of late made themselves exceedingly obnoxious, by seizing many thousand dollars' worth of powder, &c. They represent that secession troops are constantly being drilled in Saline and Howard Counties, and that their ultimate design, no doubt, is to drive out the Home Guard. On the way down from Booneville, the pilot, who is a Secessionist, ran the boat aground, or was at least suspected of doing so, but the boat was afterwards got loose again, and the pilot and engineer were put under arrest. We are told that the indignation of some of the men was so great that the pilot hardly escaped being killed on the spot.

Before leaving Booneville, the officers of the Home Guard gave some of the most prominent Secessionists to understand that if during their absence the least injury was offered to their families, they would resent it on returning in the most summary manner. If they can get reinforcements in Jefferson City, it is their intention to return to Booneville in a few days.

A GRAND ARMY TO GATHER AT ST. LOUIS.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 7.

We learn that orders have been issued, by which a force of some twenty or thirty regiments will be concentrated at St. Louis within a week or ten days from date. The object is to form an efficient camp of instruction for this region, and to prosecute vigorous military operations from this important point. The consequent influx of soldiers will at least add to the life and business of our city, and impart a sense of perfect security against loudly threatening marauders. The level and extensive area west of the Fair Grounds has been selected as the site for the grand camp.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Capt. CHAS. H. F. COLLINS, of the Zouaves D'Afrique, of Philadelphia, is here with a tender of his company, composed entirely, it is said, of soldiers who served in the Crimean war. He states that his proposition was well received by Gen. BANKS, who promised him a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting his acceptance as an independent corps.

Mr. COGGSHALL, Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, arrived here with supplies of overcoats, shoes, etc., for Col. MANN'S Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General has returned from Washington and resumed his position on the staff.

Col. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been notified that one or more companies have been sworn in as additions to his regiment, already numbering 1,040 men, but it is to be increased to 1,550 men. This regiment, with its experience and able commander, promises to be one of the most efficient of this column.

The Lieutenant-Colonel is GABRIEL DE KORPONAY, the greater part of whose active life has been spent in camp and on the battle-fields of Europe and America, and Commander of the British Foreign Brigade, in the Crimean War.

Col. MOSELY'S Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was inspected this morning, by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Inspector-General of BANKS' Division. Gen. PORTER has not yet been assigned to any separate command.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE PRIVATEER YORK DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10, via Baltimore, Aug. 11.

The *Quaker City*, this morning, brought up the prize schooner *Geo. B. Baker*, of Galveston, and her Confederate crew of four men in irons. The schooner was captured by one of the United States blockading fleet off Galveston, and sent to New-York with a United States crew on board. She was recaptured, yesterday, off Cape Hatteras, by the rebel privateer *York*, who put four of her own men on board. Meanwhile the *York* was seen by the United States gun-boat *Union*, who gave chase, and burnt the privateer, but not until the crew had beached her, and escaped. The *Union* then recaptured the *Baker*, made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them, to-day, to the *Quaker City*. The United States prize crew are still in the hands of the rebels, names unknown.

Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia, now absent four days, has not been heard from. He sailed with an effective force and three days' provisions. No apprehensions are yet felt as to his safety.

A flag of truce came down this morning from Norfolk, to make inquiries concerning several Confederate officers, whom they supposed to be imprisoned here, among others Col. PEGRAM.

The few houses remaining in Hampton Thursday morning, have not yet been destroyed by the Confederates, who are now near Great Bethel. One white woman, an invalid, was burnt to death in the great conflagration.

It is reported that one of Gen. MAGRUDER'S Captains penetrated within our lines of pickets at Newport's News, and declared the place too strong to be attacked.

One thousand rations are now issued to the contraband at Old Point. Their services are invaluable to the Quartermaster, who provides for their various wants. They work with alacrity.

The captain and mates of the wrecked bark *Glory*, from Rio Janeiro to Baltimore with a large cargo of coffee, came from Norfolk with the flag of truce. They sympathize strongly with the Confederates. It is more than probable that the *Glory* was purposely lost, as the cargo was saved and sold at twice the ordinary price. As an encouragement for this manner of avoiding the blockade the Confederates paid promptly and treated the captain with consideration.

THE DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

MORE PRIZES RECAPTURED.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER MARY ALICE AT THIS PORT.

The schooner *Mary Alice*, in charge of JOHN W. BENTLEY, Acting-Master United States Navy, arrived in Quarantine, yesterday morning. She sailed from Guayanilla, Porto Rico, July 21, for New-York, with 210 hhds. of sugar. July 25, in latitude 28° 56 longitude 68°13' she was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer schooner *Dixie*, a prize crew placed on board, and ordered into Charleston or Wilmington. Capt. WM. E. WELSH and three of his crew were taken on board the privateer. Their names are: H. ANDERSON, of Germany; W. NICHOLS, of Brooklyn; and ARCHY HAYS, of Staten Island.

August 3, when in lat. 33° 14', long. 77° 50', she was spoken by the United States frigate *Wabash*, Capt. MERCER, who retook the schooner, and gave the prize crew quarters on board the frigate. On the same day, while preparing the papers to send the *Mary Alice* to New-York, the *Wabash* gave chase, with the schooner in tow, and captured the brig *Sarah Starr*, which had no papers and had no sailing port. A prize crew was put on board of her also.

The privateer *Dixie* is a fore-and-aft schooner of about 180 tons, painted black. She carries three guns, and has a crew of forty men.

ARRIVAL OF SCHOONER WM. S. TISDALE FROM FORT PICKENS.

SHE IS CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The schooner *Wm. S. Tisdale*, Capt. TOURNIER, arrived yesterday (Sunday) from Fort Pickens, which port she left July 29, after having landed ordnance stores for the Fort. Nothing of any importance has transpired since our last advices. The health of the troops was good, and they were in good spirits. The rebels were still engaged strengthening their fortifications. On the Sunday previous to Capt. TOURNIER'S sailing, a miniature sailboat, (about 24½ feet long,) having a tin cannon for a bowsprit, arrived at Fort Pickens, having been sent by the rebels. Her cargo consisted of New-Orleans papers, containing a full account of the battle at Bull Run, for which news the rebels fired nine guns.

Capt. TOURNIER reports that on the 8th inst., off Hatteras, at 6½ P.M., he saw a small schooner, pilot-boat build, making for him, and when within a quarter of a mile of his vessel, she fired into him, which he did not notice, any more than by exposing the Stars and Stripes. The shot was repeated, and after firing three times, she ran up the Confederate flag. Capt. T. still kept his course, when six more shots were fired, none of which took effect, each one passing either across the bow or stern, the last just grazing his port-quarter. The privateer then gave up the chase, she being left so far astern.

THE PIRATES.

The Norfolk *Argus*, of Wednesday, says:

"On Sunday last the privateer steamer *Gordon*, of Charleston, captured, and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGilfrey*, of Bangor, Me., from Cardenas, bound to Bangor, with a cargo of 300 hogsheads molasses. She also captured the schooner *Protector*, of Philadelphia, from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of bananas, plaintains, pine-apples, and other West India fruits.

On Thursday last the privateer steamer *Mariner* captured at Ocracocke a schooner loaded with West India fruit.

The privateer *York* captured last week the brig *D. S. Martin*, of Boston, loaded with sugar-mills and other machinery, shooks, &c. She was beached near Loggerhead Inlet, and it is reported that the Yankees succeeded in burning her on Sunday last."

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION COLONEL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 7.

HAMILTON J. FERGUSON, a Colonel in the Virginia rebel army, was taken to Camp Chase, as a prisoner of war, on Sunday last. He was conveyed thither by E. T. GILLEN, Esq., Deputy United States Marshal. His command was stationed in Wayne County, Virginia. It appears that he was not aware, a few days ago, that Union forces, under command of Col. ZEIGLER, were in the town of Ceredo, in Wayne County, and, accompanied by a few men, he entered said town to reconnoitre. He had scarcely done so, when Col. ZEIGLER made his appearance, and he found to his grief that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Colonel sent him to Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, where he was delivered to Mr. GILLEN. Mr. FERGUSON is the Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County, Va. He seems to be quite reconciled to his fate, though somewhat sorry that he fell into the "snap." He gave the Marshal some facts about the movements of the rebel Army, one of which was *that Wise is to retreat until he joins Lee, then the twain will combine to meet Rosecrans with a force of* 20,000 *men.* He says that Cols. WOODRUFF and NEFF are at Richmond, Va., but are not stripping tobacco, as the secession journals have reported.

[*For additional Rebellion News, see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Earl Russell's Farewell to his London Constituents—His Parting Bequest to the House of Commons—The Strike among the Masons—Diplomatic Matters, &c.

From Our Own Corrrespondent.

LONDON, Saturrday, July 27, 1861.

Earl RUSSELL has bade farewell to his old constituents of the City of London, and the benches of that body, in which the best part of his forty-seven years of public life have been passed. The doors of that arena are now closed to him, and the name of Lord JOHN is a matter of history, beyond the chance of future accident. The Earl has the reputation of being somewhat hard in temperament. Lively, and given to act somewhat on impulse, he is still not a person from whom one would look for much exhibition of sentiment. I would like well to know whether he has consented to bury all that makes his identity to the world in this mockery of a peerage, without a struggle, and whether he quits his seat on the Treasury bench without a sigh over old triumphs, old friends and old associations. Yet it is hinted that he would not be "coaxed" to remain, even till the end of the session. His step must unquestionably, one would think, be very inconvenient to the Administration, and the Ministerial explanations are not at all clear. To accommodate him, it seems to have been necessary to shift the whole Cabinet about at the risk of shaking it to pieces, and yet so little success have they had in this process of patching and piecing, that the *Times* has begun openly to talk of their probable fall, and quickly sum up their acts as if their successors were already sworn in. They have admitted Sir ROBERT PEEL into their ranks, it is true, and this is their only source of strength to compensate for the loss of Lord HERBERT in the War Office, and of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons. It is not to be supposed that Sir ROBERT is equal to supplying all that deficit, although he gave the Ministry a lively reminder not to underrate his possible services, by voting against their most important measure of the session at a very critical moment a few weeks ago. It seems they have forgiven him and sent him off to Ireland, to do the best he can there.

As a parting request to the House of Commons, Lord JOHN, a few days ago, made one of his doubtfully discreet speeches on Foreign Affairs and the possible relations of France to Sardinia. No doubt Lord JOHN knows what he is about, but to one not in the secret, it would seem as though all the resources of diplomacy ought to be exhausted before telling the House of Commons that the alliance of the two countries would cease if France did such-and-such a thing. This borders so hard on a threat, that most people would be puzzled to define the difference. I doubt whether Lord JOHN has made himself very popular with those whom he has had to deal with as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is a little apt to talk on subjects about which he has not taken the trouble thoroughly to inform himself; and besides this, he seems always to have his eyes so widely opened to the bearing of his actions on his own popularity and power, that he is not able to thoroughly appreciate the effects of his course on other nations. This is said to have been a fault of his even towards his own colleagues—a willingness to make political capital at their expense.

The canvass over his old seat is going actively forward. The walls of the houses from Temple Bar to as far as human beings were ever known to get—that is, to London Bridge—are covered with placards commanding the world in general to "Vote for the Lord Mayor" or to "Vote for Mr. WESTERN WOOD." To recommend the Lord Mayor there is popularity and a long and unctuous recollection of many Mansion-House banquets, at which Liberals and Conservatives were alike welcome. For Mr. WESTERN WOOD there is little enough to be said, except that he is a Liberal and that the city is Liberal in its tendencies.

The newspapers have been unusually lively lately, what with politics, two or three murders or attempts at murder of a very entertaining kind, and other light reading of more than usual interest. The Baron DE VIDIL, who tried to kill his son, has been discovered to be no gentleman at all, but a thorough *mauvais sujet*. All sorts of stories are current about him, and he is thrown off everywhere. Strange that both the Duc D'AUMALE and the Emperor NAPOLEON should have received him as an acquaintance, and apparently as a friend.

In the want of political controversies, which seem to have died away into an occasional spiteful sneer or ill-natured criticism, a discussion has lately sprung up and grown hot over the strike which is now going on among the masons. In 1859 the first one took place, and caused a great deal of talk. In spite of all their efforts it failed, and the workmen returned to their labor with a protest, and a promise to try it again. They did so this Spring, claiming that their working day should be reduced to nine hours. Some of the large firms engaged in the building trade at once adopted the rule of paying by the hour. This checked the men, who represent it as more unfavorable than the old system which they resisted. The *Times* came in with its editorials, scolding and ridiculing the men, and representing the whole affair as a plot of the Committee of the United Tranes. Knowing well that the *Times* touches nothing which it does not disfigure, and states nothing which it does not misrepresent, I was very slow to credit its views, and lately there has been a discussion which is calculated to make one utterly despair of ever arriving at the bottom of the matter. The author of *School Days at Rugby* has taken the part of the workmen, and, with several other gentlemen, has printed a letter on the subject. This letter has been attacked, contradicted, and generally badly used, and yet I am inclined to believe it is honest and fair.

Knowing how hardly the lower classes are situated here, and how common it is for capitalists to grind them down, one's first sensation is of sympathy for them, and good-will towards them. Moreover the objects of the present strike do not seem to be extravagant nor their action violent or illegal. They are merely doing what they are perfectly justifiable in trying for. The great problem of the present day is how to improve the condition of these classes. To do so, there are two ways, one of which is by lowering the cost of the necessities of life, &c.; the other is by raising the price of labor. The one is a fair object of legislation; the other is regulated by rules which are beyond the just range of mere enacted laws. By the repeal of the Corn laws and other similar measures, legislation has done much to lower the cost of the necessities of life, but not content with this, the men themselves have attempted to take the other step, and by creating an extensive system of united trade and mutual aid societies, have tried to force up the price of labor. It is a vain hope. The price of labor will and must regulate itself according to the supply, and the supply is so disproportionately large in England that the laborer, mournful as it may appear, can hardly earn enough by any chance to scantily support himself and his family from day to day. They take the bread out of each others' mouths, and even if they were to succeed in artificially bolstering up the price to-day, it would be sure to tumble down again to its old level to-morrow. Meanwhile they are earning nothing, and the expense of the effort will more than make up for their gain, even if they were to succeed. Still, public attention is drawn to the matter, and that is always something.

There seems to be something afloat in the diplomatic line, for I am told that our Belgian Minister is over here again, and that the Dutch Minister has also been here. Mr. DAYTON also is reported to be in town, and Mr. WEBB is staying at Fenton's, on his way to Brazil. It is no rare thing for Mr. SANFORD to be here. He seems to pass his time either at Paris or here, although Brussels is a pleasant place, and one would suppose that according to ordinary rules a Minister would remain at his own station. But the presence of such a number of our representatives seems to imply that something is in the wind.

In the House of Commons, there was last night some debate on the Slave-trade, in the course of which Spain came in for her usual amount of abuse, and some remarks were made about America, though with the same caution that marks every mention of American affairs in public. Lord PALMERSTON took occasion while reflecting severely on the course of the Democratic Administrations in this matter, to trace a very clear and distinct line between them and the North. He pays a warm compliment to the Northern Captains commanding on the African coast, and sets Mr. GREGORY straight in his views of Northern interests in the Slave-trade. I inclose the remarks made both by Mr. GREGORY and by him, in order that this rather striking instance of a wish to do the North justice may not be lost.

You may rest assured that the chances of the Secessionists here are growing less and less every day, and for a long time they have been so small as not to cause any uneasiness. England will not recognize them unless they beat us; of this I am more and more convinced every day. When she does recognize them, if she does it at all, it will only be in connection with France, and probably with Spain. She has no idea of doing it alone, for I do not believe that any Ministry could now stand for a week the schism and danger that such a recognition, or even the suspicion of such an intention, would cause here.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Official Reports of the Several Officers.

COL KEYES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, CAMP ON MERIDIAN HILL, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Capt. A. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters First Brigade, First Division:

SIR: In compliance with the orders of Brig.-Gen. TYLER, I have the honor to report the operations of the First Brigade, First Division, in the action of the 21st inst., at Bull Run, and during the two successive days.

Leaving my camp near Centreville at 2 o'clock A. M., I took my place in the First Division as a reserve. At 9½ o'clock A. M., at the distance of half a mile from Bull Run, I was ordered by Gen. TYLER to incline the head of my column to the right, and direct it through an open field to a ford about 800 yards above the Stone Bridge. Before the whole brigade had entered upon the new direction, the enemy opened fire from a battery across the Run, and threw upon the First and Second Regiments Connecticut Volunteers some twenty-five or thirty rounds of shot and shell, which caused a temporary confusion and wounded several men. Order was shortly restored, and the brigade closed upon SHERMAN'S column before passing the fords.

After crossing I marched at once to the high ground, and, by order of Gen. TYLER, came into line on SHERMAN'S left. The order to advance in line of battle was given at about 10 o'clock A. M., and from that hour until 4 P. M. my brigade was in constant activity on the field of battle. The First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was met by a body of cavalry and infantry, which it repelled, and at several other encounters of different parts of the line the enemy constantly retired before us.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. TYLER ordered me to take a battery on a height in front. The battery was strongly posted, and supported by infantry and riflemen, sheltered by a building, a fence and a hedge. My order to charge was obeyed with the utmost promptness. Col. JAMESON, of the Second Maine, and Col. CHATFIELD, Third Connecticut Volunteers, pressed forward their regiments up to the base slope about one hundred yards, when I ordered them to lie down at a point offering a small protection and load. I then ordered them to advance again, which they did, in the face of a moveable battery of eight pieces and a large body of infantry, towards the top of a hill. As we moved forward we came under the fire of large bodies of the enemy posted behind breastworks, and on reaching the summit of the hill the firing became so hot that an exposure to it of five minutes would have annihilated my whole line.

As the enemy had withdrawn to a height beyond, and to the support of additional troops, I ordered the Maine regiment to face by the left flank and move to a wooded slope, across an open field, to which point I followed them. The balance of the brigade soon regained me, and after a few moments rest I again put it in motion and moved forward to find another opportunity to charge.

The enemy had a light battery, which he manœuvred with extraordinary skill, and his shot fell often among and near us. I advanced generally just under the brow of the hill, by a flank movement, until I found myself about half a mile below the Stone Bridge. Our advance caused the rebels to retire from the abattis, and enabled Capt. ALEXANDER, of the engineers, to clean it away. In a short time the enemy moved the battery to a point which enabled him to enfilade my whole line; but as he pointed his guns too far to the right, and only improved his aim gradually, I had time to withdraw my brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of a hill, in time to avoid a raking fire. At this time a lull in the discharge of our artillery, and an apparent change of position of the enemy's left flank, made me apprehensive that all was not right. I continued my march, and sent my aid, Lieut. WALTER, to the rear, to inquire of Gen. MCDOWELL how the day was going. The discontinuance of the firing in our lines becoming more and more apparent, I inclined to the right, and after marching six hundred or seven hundred yards further I was met by Lieut. UPTOWN, Aid to Gen. TYLER, and ordered to file to the right, as our troops were retreating. I moved on at an ordinary pace, and fell into the retiring current about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of Gen. MCDOWELL and staff. Before crossing Bull Run, and until my brigade mingled with the retreating mass, it maintained perfect freedom from panic, and at the moment I received the order to retreat, and for some time afterwards, it was in as good order as in the morning on the road. Half an hour earlier I supposed the victory to be ours.

The gallantry with which the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and the Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, surpassed. I was with the advancing line, and closely observed the conduct of Cols. JAMESON and CHATFIELD, which merits in this instance and throughout the day the highest commendation.

I also observed throughout the day the gallantry and excellent conduct of Col. TERRY'S Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, from whom I received most zealous assistance. At one time a portion of his regiment did great execution with their rifles from a point of our line which was thin, and where a few of our men were a little tardy in moving forward. Col. TERRY, in his report, calls attention to the coolness, activity and discretion of Lieut.-Colonel YOUNG and Major COLBURN. The latter, with the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, showed conspicuous gallantry in defending their regimental colors during the retreat this side of Bull Run against a charge of cavalry. Col. TERRY also commends the devotion of Doctors DOUGLAS and BACON to the wounded while under the hottest fire of artillery. Private ARNOLD LEACH is also highly praised for having spiked three abandoned guns with a ramrod, and then bringing away two abandoned muskets. Col. JAMESON, of the Second Maine Regiment, gives great credit in his report to Lieut.-Col. C. W. ROBERTS, Major-Gen. VARNEY and Adj. REYNOLDS for their coolness and courage on the field. Sergeant G. W. BROWN, of Company F; A. J. KNOWLES and LEONARD CARVER, of Company D; A. P. JONES and HENRY WHEELER, of Company A, and PETER WELCH, of Company I, he mentions for their noble conduct in accompanying him to remove the dead and wounded from the field, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry. He mentions also Capt. FOSS, Sergeant SAMUEL HICKLEY, of Company A, and Corporal SMART, of Company H, for important extra services during the day. He also speaks in high praise of Sergeant W. J. DEAN, who was mortally wounded while in the advance of the line, bearing the beautiful stand of colors which were presented the day before on the part of the ladies from Maine, residing in California. Capt. E. W. JONES, of the same Regiment, fell mortally wounded while exhibiting great courage in rallying his men to the charge. Lieut.-Col. SPEIDEL, of the First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was set upon by three of the enemy, who undertook to make him a prisoner. The Lieutenant-Colonel killed one and drove off the other two of his assailants and escaped. I observed the activity of Capts. HAWLEY and CHAPMAN, Adjut. BACON and Lieut. DRAKE on the field. Col. CHATFIELD, of the Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, gives special credit to Major WARNER and Adjut. DURYEE for their coolness and energy in assisting to keep the men in line and in urging them forward into action. The men of the Third Regiment brought off in the retreat two of our abandoned guns, one caisson and several baggage-wagons, and behaved with great coolness in the retreat, and the bulk of the Regiment was present to repel the charge of cavalry this side of Bull Run.

I received during the day and on the retreat the most gallant and efficient assistance from Lieut. HASCAIR, Fifth United States Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieut. WALTER, First Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. GORDON, Second United States Cavalry, Aids, obeyed my orders on the field with alacrity, and Lieut. ELY, First Connecticut Volunteers, Brigade Commissary, assisted me zealously. Lieut. WALTER, First Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. GORDON, Second United States Cavalry, are both missing. The former I sent to the rear at about 4 o'clock P. M., to ascertain from Gen. MCDOWELL how the day was going, since which time I have not seen him, nor do I know his fate. Lieut. GORDON was with me two miles this side of Bull Run, on the retreat, where I saw him the last time. I trust he will yet be found. My two mounted orderlies, COOPER and BALLOU, were both with me until near the end of the conflict, and are now both missing. My Brigade being far in advance and the ground very hilly, and interspersed with patches of wood, rendered it difficult to avoid being enveloped by the enemy. The last individuals probably missed their way, and were killed or captured. I have delayed this report of the action until all the wanderers could be gathered in, and the following may therefore be taken as a very close approximation of the actual casualties in my Brigade. Those reported missing are supposed to be killed or taken prisoners:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Regiment Conn. Vols.	2	5	9	16
First Regiment Conn. Vols.	—	8	9	17
Third Regiment Conn. Vols.	4	13	18	35
Second Regt. Maine Vols.	15	40	115	170
Prisoners, killed and wounded of Second Maine Regiment.	—	—	—	4
Total				242

In addition to the above reported loss of the Second Maine Regiment, Lieut. SKINNER, Surgeon ALLEN, and his son, while assisting the wounded were taken prisoners. The aggregate loss of this gallant regiment was therefore 174, out of 600, which was the complete strength on going into action. It was impossible to obtain exact returns of my brigade on the morning of the 21st, but I am certain its aggregate strength was about 2,500 men. We captured fifteen of the enemy, and brought six prisoners to Washington. In concluding the account of the battle, I am happy to be able to add that the conduct of the First Brigade, First Division, was generally excellent. The troops composing it need only instruction to make them as good as any in the world.

I ask the liberty to add, in continuation of this report, that three Connecticut regiments, and a part of the Second Maine Volunteers, of my brigade, left their camp near Centreville at about 10 o'clock A. M., by order of Gen. TYLER, and arrived at Camp McDowell, six and a half miles from the Potomac, at dawn of day the morning after the battle. The camps of my four regiments and that of one company of cavalry were standing, and during the day I learned that the Ohio Camp, a mile and a quarter this way, was vacant of troops, and the camp of the New-York Second had only a guard of fifty or sixty men left in it. Not wishing the enemy to get possession of so many standing tents and such an abundance of camp equipage, I ordered my brigade to retreat no further until all the public property should be removed. The rain fell in torrents all the 22d. The men were excessively fatigued, and we had only eleven wagons. Brigade Quartermaster HODGE made two journeys to the city to obtain transportation, but, with four or five exceptions, the drivers refused to come out. Over eleven wagons were kept in motion, and at nightfall the troops were drenched to the skin and without shelter. So leaving guards at the regimental camps of my brigade, I moved forward with the bulk of the Third Connecticut Regiment, and by 11 o'clock at night the majority were housed in the Ohio and New-York camps.

We kept good watch through the night, and early in the morning of the 23d inst. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS sent out long trains of wagons, and Brigade-Quartermaster HODGE walked six miles to Alexandria and brought up a train of cars, and the work of removal proceeded with vigor. As early as at 5½ P. M. the last thing of value had been removed and sent forward to the amount of 175 four-horse wagon loads. The order to fall in was then given, and the brigade marched in perfect order, every man with his firelock, and at sunset bivouacked near Fort Corcoran.

I acknowledge great indebtedness to Brigade-Quartermaster HODGE. But for his untiring exertions in procuring the means of transportation nearly all the public property must have been abandoned. The men of the different regiments labored with extraordinary zeal, considering their great fatigue, and they merit the highest praise. I had given permission to about one hundred sick and lame to limp forward in advance, and about an equal number of cowards and recreants had fled without permission. The balance of my Brigade, faithful and laborious, stood by, and they may claim the right to teach that it is unmanly to destroy public property and base to abandon it to the enemy except in cases of the extremest necessity. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Colonel Eleventh Infantry,
Commanding First Brigade First Division.

COL. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FORT CORCORAN, July 25, 1861.

To Capt. A. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my report of the operations of my brigade during the action of the 21st inst. The brigade was composed of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY; Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. CORCORAN; Seventy-ninth New-York, Col. CAMERON; Second Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. PECK; and Company E, Third Artillery, under command of Capt. R. B. AYRES, Fifth Artillery. We left our camp near Centreville, pursuant to orders, at 2½ A. M., taking place in your column next to the brigade of Gen. SCHENCK, and proceeded as far as the halt before the enemy's position, near the stone bridge at Bull Run. Here the Brigade was deployed in line along the skirt of timber, and remained quietly in position till after 10 A. M. The enemy remained very quiet, but about that time we saw a regiment leave its cover in our front and proceed in double-quick time on the road toward Sudley Springs, by which we knew the column of Cols. HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN was approaching. About the same time we observed in motion a large force of the enemy below the stone bridge. I directed Capt. AYRES to take position with his battery near our right, and opened fire on this mass, but you had previously directed the two rifle guns belonging to this battery; and finding the smooth-bore guns did not reach the enemy's position, we ceased firing, and I sent a request that you should send to me the 30-poundor rifled gun attached to Capt. CARLISLE'S battery. At the same time I shifted the New-York Sixty-ninth to the extreme right of the brigade. There we remained till we heard the musketry fire across Bull Run, showing that the head of Col. HUNTER'S column was engaged. This firing was brisk, and showed that HUNTER was driving before him the enemy, till about noon, when it became certain the enemy had come to a stand, and that our force on the other side of Bull Run were all engaged, artillery and infantry.

Here you sent me the order to cross over with the whole brigade to the assistance of Col. HUNTER. Early in the day, when reconnoitering the ground, I had seen a horseman descend from a bluff, to a point, cross the stream, and show himself in the open field. And, inferring we could cross over at the same point, I sent forward a company as skirmishers, and followed with the whole brigade, the New-York Sixty-ninth leading. We found no difficulty in crossing over, and met no opposition in ascending the steep bluff, opposite our infantry, but it was impassable to the artillery, and I sent word back to Capt. AYRES to follow if possible, otherwise to use his discretion. Capt. AYRES did not cross Bull Run, but remained with the remainder of your division. His report herewith describes his operations during the remainder of the day. Advancing slowly and continuously with the head of the column, to give time for the regiment in succession to close up their ranks, we first encountered a party of the enemy retreating along a cluster of pines. Lieut. Col. HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, without orders, rode over and endeavored to intercept their retreat. One of the enemy, in full view and short range, shot HAGGERTY, and he fell dead from his horse. The Sixty-ninth opened fire on this party, which was returned; but determined to effect our junction with HUNTER'S division, I ordered this fire to cease, and we proceeded with caution towards the field, when we then plainly saw our forces engaged. Displaying our colors conspicuous at the head of our column, we succeeded in attracting the attention of our friends, and soon formed the brigade in rear of Col. PORTER'S. Here I learned that Col. HUNTER was disabled by a severe wonnd, and that Gen. MCDOWELL was on the field. I sought him out and received his orders to join in the pursuit of the enemy, who were falling back to the left of the road by which the Army had approached from Sudley Springs. Placing Col. QUIMBY'S Regiment of rifles in front, in column by division, I directed the other regiments to follow in line of battle in the order of the Wisconsin Second, New-York Seventy-ninth and New-York Sixty-ninth.

QUIMBY'S regiment advanced steadily down the hill and up the ridge, from which he opened fire upon the enemy, who had made another stand on ground very favorable to him, and the regiment continued advancing as the enemy gave way till the head of the column reached the point near which RICKETT'S Battery was so severely cut up. The other regiments descended the hill in line of battle, under a severe connonading, and the ground affording comparative shelter against the enemy's artillery, they changed directions by the right flank and followed the road before mentioned. At the point where this road crossed the bridge to our left point the ground was swept by a most severe fire by artillery, rifle and musketry, and we saw in succession several regiments driven from it, among them the Zouaves and battalions of marines. Before reaching the crest of the hill, the roadway was worn deep enough to afford shelter, and I kept the several regiments in it as long as possible; but when the Wisconsin Second was abreast of the enemy, by order of Major WADSWORTH, of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Staff, I ordered it to leave the roadway by the left flank and to attack the enemy. This regiment ascended to the brow of the hill steadily, received the severe fire of the enemy, returned it with spirit, and advanced delivering its fire. This regiment is uniformed in gray cloth, almost identical with that of the great bulk of the secession army, and when the regiment fled in confusion and retreated towards the road there was a universal cry that they were being fired upon by our own men. The regiment rallied again, passed the brow of the hill a second time, and was again repulsed in disorder. By this time the New-York Seventy-ninth had closed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was a battery of Artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon our advancing column, and the ground was irregular, with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was very severe. The Seventy-ninth, headed by its Colonel. (CAMERON,) charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, but finally broke and gained the cover of the hill. This left the field open to the New-York Sixty-ninth, Col. CORCORAN, who, in his turn, led his regiment over the crest, and had in full open view the ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy was here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The Sixty-ninth held the ground for some time, but finally fell back in disorder.

All this time QUIMBY'S Regiment occupied another ridge to our left, overlooking the same field of action, and similarly engaged. Here (about 3½ P. M.) began the scene of disorder and confusion that characterized the remainder of the day. Up to that time all had kept their places, and seemed perfectly cool, and used to the shell and shot that fell comparatively harmless. Crossing Bull Run, I sought it at its last position before the Brigadier crossed, but it was not there; then passing through the wood where in the morning we had first formed line, we approached the blacksmith's shop, but there found a detachment of rebel cavalry; then mada a circuit, avoiding Cub Run bridge, into Centreville, where I found Gen. MCDOWELL. From him I understand that it was his purpose to rally the forces and make a stand at Centreville.

But about 9 o'clock at night I received from Gen. TYLER, in person, the order to continue the retreat to the Potomac. This retreat was by night, and disorderly in the extreme. The men of different regiments mingled together, and some reached the river at Arlington, some at the Long Bridge, and the greater part returned to their former camps, at or near Fort Corcoran. I reached this point at noon next day, and found a miscellaneous crowd crossing over the aqueduct and ferries. Conceiving this to be demoralizing, I at once commanded the guard to be increased and all persons attempting to pass over to be stopped. This soon produced its effect. Men sought their proper companies and regiments, comparative order was restored, and all now posted to the best advantage.

I herewith inclose the official report of Capt. KELLY, the commanding officer of the New-York Sixty-ninto; also full lists of the killed and wounded and missing. Our loss was heavy and all around us; but the short exposure to an intense fire of small arms, at close range, had killed many, wounded more, and had produced disorder in all the battalions that had attempted to destroy it. Men fell away talking and in great confusion. Col. CAMERON had been mortally wounded, carried to an ambulance and reported dying. Many other officers were reported dead or missing, and many of the wounded were making their way, with more or less assistance, to the buildings or hospitals. On the ridge to the west we succeeded in partially reforming the regiments, but it was manifest they would not stand, and I directed Col. CORCORAN to move along the ridge to the rear, near the position where we had first formed the brigade. Gen. MCDOWELL was there in person, and used all possible efforts to reassuret he men. By the active exertions of Col. CORCORAN we formed an irregular square against the cavalry, which was then seen to issue from the position from which we had been driven, and we began our retreat towards that ford of Bull Run, by which we had approached the field of battle. There was no possible order to retreat, although for an hour it had been going on by the operations of the men themselves. The ranks were thin and irregular, and we found a stream of people stirring from the hospital across Bull Run, and far toward Centreville.

After putting in motion the irregular square, I pushed forward to find Capt. AYRES Battery, occupied chiefly at the point near where RICKETT'S Battery was destroyed. Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY was killed about noon, before we effected a junction with Col. HUNTER'S Division. Col. CAMERON was mortally wounded leading his regiment in the charge, and Col. CORCORAN has been missing since the cavalry charge near the building used as a hospital.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Ayres' Battery	6	3	—	9
New-York Thirteenth	11	27	20	58
New-York Sixty-ninth	38	59	95	192
New-York Seventy-ninth	32	51	115	198
Wisconsin Second	24	65	63	152
Total	111	205	293	609

For names of rank, &c., of the above, I refer to the lists herewith. Lieuts. PIPER and MCQUESTEN, of my personal Staff, were under fire all day, and carried orders to and fro with as much coolness as on parade. Lieut. BAGLEY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, a volunteer Aid, asked leave to serve with his company during the action, and is among those reported missing. I have intelligence that he is a prisoner and slightly wounded. Col. MCCOON, of Wisconsin, a volunteer Aid, also rendered good service during the day. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel, commanding Brigade.

MAJOR BARNARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

Capt. E. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the 18th of July, at about 9 A. M., I joined the commanding General about two miles beyond Fairfax Court-house, on the road to Centreville. He was then about going to Sangster's, and invited me to attend him. Not understanding his journey to have the character of a reconnoissance, but as simply to communicate with the Division of Col. HEINTZELMAN, I preferred accompanying the Division of Gen. TYLER at Centreville.

Proceeding to Centreville, I joined Capt. ALEXANDER (Engineers) a short distance on the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. He was at this time preparing to encamp his pioneer party, and it was my intention, as soon as the troops should be fixed in their positions, to propose to Gen. TYLER to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Blackburn's Ford.

It should be borne in mind that the plan of the campaign had been to turn the position of Manassas by the left—that is to say, that from Fairfax Court-House and Centreville we were to make a flank movement towards Sangster's and Fairfax station, and thence to Wolf Run Shoals, or in that direction. In my interview with the commanding General, just referred to, he said nothing to indicate any change of plan, but on the contrary, his remarks carried the impression that he was more than ever confirmed in his plan, and spoke of the advance on Centreville as a "demonstration."

In proposing, therefore, to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Blackburn's Ford, it was not with the slightest idea that this point would be attacked. But a reconnoissance would be the carrying out of a "demonstration."

While I was awaiting Capt. ALEXANDER I encountered MATHIAS C. MITCHELL, who was secured as a guide. Representing himself as a Union man and a resident of that vicinity, I was engaged questioning him when intelligence was received that Gen. TYLER had sent back for artillery and infantry, and that the enemy was in sight before him. Riding to the front I joined Gen. TYLER and Col. RICHARDSON. Proceeding with them a short distance further, we emerged from the woods, and found ourselves at the point at which the road commences its descent to Blackburn's Ford. The Run makes here a curve or bow towards us, which the road bisects. The slopes from us towards it were gentle and mostly open. On the other side, the banks of the Run rise more abruptly, and are wooded down to the very edge of the Run. Higher up a cleared spot could be seen here and there, and still higher—higher than our own point of view, and only visible from its gently sloping towards us—the elevated plateau, comparatively open, in which Manassas Junction is situated. Although, owing to the thickness of the wood, little could be seen, along the edge of the Run, it was quite evident, from such glimpses as we could obtain, that the enemy was in force behind us.

I represented to Gen. TYLER that this point was the enemy's strong position, on the direct road to Manassas Junction; that it was no part of the plan to assail it. I did not, however, object to a "demonstration," believing that it would favor what I supposed still to be the commanding General's plan of campaign. The two 20-pounders of PARROTT'S had been ordered up. They were opened upon the enemy's position, firing in various directions, without our being able to perceive the degree of effect they produced. We had fired perhaps a dozen rounds, when we were answered by a rapid discharge from a battery apparently close down to the Run, and at the crossing of the road. The 20-pounders continued their fire, directing at this battery, and AYRES' Battery was brought up and stationed on the left. The enemy's batteries soon ceased answering. After ours had continued playing for about half an hour, I thought it a useless expenditure of ammunition, and so stated to you, (who arrived on the spot shortly before this,) and presume that Gen. TYLER concurred in this opinion, as the firing soon ceased. I supposed that this would be the end of the affair, but perceiving the troops filing down towards the Run, I thought it necessary to impress Gen. TYLER with the fact that it was no part of the commanding General's plan to bring on a serious engagement. I directed Capt. ALEXANDER (Engineers) to state this fact to him, which he did in writing, having stated the same verbally before. At the same time, I directed Lieut. HOUSTON to accompany the troops and make such observations of the enemy's position as he could. I remained on the heights, observing as well as I could the movements of the enemy's forces. The affair becoming more serious than I expected, I was about to go down to the front, when our troops retired, and I returned to Centreville with yourself, to report to Gen. MCDOWELL. It is proper to observe that, before our artillery practice commenced, movements of troops were observed on the road leading from Manassas to Blackburn's Ford. As the road presented itself to the eye, those not very familiar with the locality might feel some doubt—judging merely by the eye—whether these troops were advancing to, or retiring from Blackburn's Ford. The impression seemed to be quite common among us that they were retiring. I was perfectly sure that they were columns moving up to meet us from Manassas.

At my interview with the commanding General that evening, he informed me that he had convinced himself that the nature of the country to the left or southward of Manassas was unfit for the operations of a large Army; that he had determined to move by the right, turning the enemy's left; that the provision trains were just coming in, and that the troops would require the next day to cook their provisions for another march.

I told him I would endeavor, the next day, to obtain such information as would enable him to decide on his future movement.

The next most prominent crossing of Bull Run, above Blackburn's Ford, is the stone bridge of the Warrenton turnpike. Such a point could scarcely be neglected by the enemy. Information from various quarters gave good cause for believing that it was guarded by several thousand men—that at least four cannon were stationed to play upon it and the ford not far below, and moreover that the bridge was mined, and extensive abattis opstructed the road on the opposite shore.

Two or three miles above the Warrenton Bridge is a ford laid down on our maps as Sudley Spring. Reliable information justified the belief that the ford was good, that it was unfortified, that it was watched by only one or two companies, and, moreover, that the run above it was almost everywhere passable for wheeled vehicles.

Midway between the Stone Bridge and Sudley Spring, maps indicated another ford which was said to be good.

Notwithstanding our conviction of the practicability of these fords, no known road connected with them from any of the main roads on our side of Bull Run. We had information that a road branched from the Warrenton turnpike, a short distance beyond Cub Run, by which—opening gates and passing through private grounds—we might reach the fords. It was desirable to assure ourselves that this route was entirely practicable. In company with Capt. WOODBURY (Engneers) and Gov. SPRAGUE, and escorted by a company of cavalry, I, on the 19th, followed up the valley of Cub Run until we reached a point west ten degrees north, and about four miles in an air line from Centreville, near which we struck a road which we believed to lead to the fords. Following it for a short distance we encountered the enemy's patrols. As we were most anxious to avoid attracting the enemy's attention to our designs in this quarter, we did not care to pursue the reconnoissance further. We had seen enough to be convinced of the perfect practicability of the route. To make more certain of the fords, however, Capt. WOODBURY proposed to return at night, and with a few Michigan woodsmen from Col. SHERMAN'S Brigade, to endeavor to find them. On returning to camp it was determined to send Capt. WRIGHT and Lieut. SNYDER (Engineers) with Capt. WOODBURY. At the same time the commanding General directed Capt. WHIPPLE (Topographical Engineers) and Lieut. PRIME (Engineers) to make a night reconnoissance of the run between Warrenton Bridge and Blackburn's Ford. Both these night expeditions failed. It was found the enemy occupied the woods too strongly on our side of the run to permit the reconnoissance to be accomplished. It was not our policy to drive in his pickets until we were in motion to attack.

On laying before you the information obtained, the commanding General believed himself justified in adopting the following plan of attack, which was decided upon on the 20th:

First—A false attack to be made by RICHARDSON'S Brigade (temporarily attached to MILES' Division) on Blackburn's Ford, the rest of that division remaining in reserve at Centreville.

Second—TYLER'S Division to move from its camp at 3 A. M. (the 21st) towards the stone bridge of the Warrenton Turnpike, to feign the main attack upon this point.

Third—The divisions of HUNTER and HEINTZLEMAN (in the order named) to leave their camps at 2½ A. M., (they were encamped about two or three miles behind TYLER,) and, following his movement, to diverge from the Warrenton Turnpike at the by-road beyond Cub Run, and take the road for Sudley Spring—or, rather, it was provided that (if I mistake not) HUNTER'S Division should proceed to Sudley Spring, and HEINTZLEMAN to take the lower ford. These matters, however, to be regulated by circumstances.

It was intended that the head of HUNTER'S division should be at the turn-off at early daylight, or about four A. M., and that it should reach Sudley by six or seven.

You are aware of the unexpected delay. The two leading brigades of TYLER'S had not cleared the road for HUNTER to this point until half-past five, and our guide, alleging that a nearer route to the ford would bring our columns in sight of the enemy's batteries, led them by so circuitous a way that HUNTER did not reach Sudley until half-past nine or thereabouts.

Accompanying the commanding General, we, as you are aware, after waiting two or three hours at the turn-off, rode on to overtake the front of HUNTER'S division, when we emerged from the woods, nearly northeast of Sudley, into the open country, from whence the course of the run and the slopes of the opposite shore could be seen; we could perceive the enemy's column in motion to meet us. The loss of time here, in a great measure, thwarted our plan. We had hoped to pass the ford and reach the rear of the enemy's forces at Warrenton stone bridge before he could assemble in sufficient force to cope with us.

It now became necessary to have TYLER'S Division force the passage of the bridge. It had always been intended that this Division should pass at or near the bridge, but it was hoped, by taking its defences in rear, it could be passed without force. The commanding General promptly sent orders to TYLER to press his attack with all vigor.

I had yet much confidence that, though we had been anticipated (owing to the delays mentioned,) the enemy was not yet assembled in numbers to oppose us in great force, (a confidence which I think the facts justified,) that we might successfully attack him in front while the Division of TYLER should fall upon his flank and rear.

When we reached the front of HUNTER'S column the battle was just commencing. The events of the battle-field will be described in the reports you will receive from other quarters. I was near the commanding General until some time after the arrival of SHERMAN'S Brigade on our left. Being accidentally separated, I saw yourself on the right, and joining you, we observed for some time the action on the heights, where the enemy made his final and successful stand. As we were observing, the Zouave Regiment of HEINTZELMAN was driven back, leaving RICKETT'S Battery, upon which we observed the enemy charge.

You left me here, and I remained a few minutes longer an anxious spectator, and for the first time beginning to anticipate a possible defeat. Two brigades of TYLER'S Division had passed over the run, and I supposed (and I believe the commanding General supposed) that the entire division was over. If so, the stone bridge was unguarded, and if we were defeated our retreating columns might be cut off from

command directing the fire, being helped on and off the caisson during the different changes of front or position, refusing to leave the field until he became too weak to sit up. I would also mention Capt. TILLINGHAST, A. Q. M., who gallantly served with the battery, pointing a piece and rendering valuable assistance.

NAMES OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF CAPT. GRIFFIN'S REPORT.

Killed—Wm. Campbell, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Howard, James O'Brien and Frederick A. Reig, all privates.

Mortally Wounded—Sergeant *Stephen Kane*; privates, *James Turner* and *Andrew Wagner*.

Wounded—First Lieutenant A. Ames, Fifth Artillery; Sergeants T. Maher and John Murphy; privates *Robert Bloom, Alexander Campbell, R. Chamberlain, R. R. Connell, George Clark*, Samuel Davis, Herman Fisher, James Moran, James M. Sheffield.

Missing—Privates, John Allen, S. Griswold, Edward Hopwood, C. R. Holliday, Owen McBride, John H. McIntire, Andrew Roberts, Charles Ridder.

The wounded missing are italicised.

COL. DAVIES' REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, TARCOS, N. E. Va., July 25, 1861.

To Capt. James McE. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. McDowell, Commanding:

SIR: In accordance with the circular of the 23d inst., Head-quarters Troops, Department N. E. Virginia, I have the honor of reporting the proceedings of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, six miles from the battle-ground of Bull Run, on the 21st inst. The Fifth Division, under the command of Col. MILES, consisting of the First and Second Brigades, RICHARDSON'S Brigade, and GREEN'S and HUNT'S Light Batteries, formed the left wing of the troops in action.

The First Brigade, Col. BLENKER, occupied during the day the heights of Centreville, and were not engaged with the enemy.

The Second Brigade, under my command, was in readiness to march from camp at 2½ A. M., but the road was so blocked with moving troops that my brigade was obliged to take a parallel route through the fields, GREEN'S Battery in advance, until at struck the road leading to Blackburn's Ford, about one mile south of Centreville. At this point Col. MILES gave me directions to assume the command of RICHARDSON'S Brigade, and to take position in front of the batteries at Blackburn's Ford, on and near the battle-ground of the 18th inst., and make the demonstration of attack in pursuance of Gen. MCDOWELL'S orders.

I immediately ordered forward the two 20-pound rifle guns of HUNT'S Battery, commanded by Lieut. EDWARDS, to an open field about 80 yards east of the road from Centreville to Bull Run, and on a line with the place where our batteries were playing on the 18th inst., and about 1,500 yards from the enemy's batteries at Blackburn's Ford, and there commenced a rapid firing. I ordered the Eighteenth Regiment forward as a protection to this battery, in the open field, and formed line-of-battle, facing the enemy, the Thirty-second Regiment being held in reserve on the road just in rear.—

Having ascertained from our guide that there was a road without obstruction leading from the Centreville road to the east, and then bearing off toward the south in the direction of the enemy's position, and which could be seen about half a mile distant to the east from EDWARDS' Battery, I ordered the Sixteenth and Thirty-first Regiments, N. Y. V., on to this road at its junction with the Centreville road. One regiment deployed along the road a considerable distance, and the other remained in column to protect two guns of HUNT'S Battery, which I ordered to be stationed at that point. I then gave orders to Col. RICHARDSON to make such arrangements with regard to the defence of the position in front of the enemy's batteries at Blackburn's Ford (the immediate battle-ground of the 18th inst.) as in his judgment the emergency of the moment might require.

At this juncture, being about 10 o'clock A. M., and finding the ammunition for the 20-pound rifled guns fast running out, and having accomplished, in my judgment, (from the movement of the troops opposite, which we could plainly see,) a demonstration ordered, I ordered Lieut. EDWARDS to cease firing.

About 11 o'clock A. M. Col. MILES came on to the ground, informing me that he had ordered forward the Sixteenth and Thirty-first Regiments from the position in which I had previously placed them, and also two guns commanded by Lieut. PLATT, and had also ordered forward the other two guns of HUNT'S Battery into the open field, where Lieut. EDWARDS had been firing; that he had also ordered the Eighteenth Regiment back out of the open field into the woods on the Centreville road as a reserve. The Thirty-second Regiment, by Col. MILES' order, remained as a reserve, in column, on the Centreville road, about three-quarters of a mile in rear, Col. MILES then ordered me to continue the firing, without regard to ammunition, which I did, until I received an order to stop, about two hours later.

As soon as Col. MILES left me again in command, I sent back the brigade corps of pioneers to the back road whence the two regiments had been moved, with instructions to fell trees and to completely block the road, which they effectually did.

We had, during the afternoon, unmistakable evidences that a large body of cavalry and infantry had attempted to take us in the rear by means of the road, for when they were returning, having been stopped by the fallen trees, Maj. HUNT, with his howitzers, Lieut. GREEN and Lieut. EDWARDS, with the rifled guns, poured a heavy fire into their column, the effect of which we could not ascertain, but it must have been destructive, as the distance was only from half to three-quarters of a mile.

In the course of the day two companies, and later four companies, of the Thirty-first, and two of the Sixteenth were, by Col. MILES' order, thrown forward to feel the enemy's strength, to the front and left in the direction of Bull Run. They found the enemy posted in the woods, and were recalled. They reported having killed several of the rebel scouts.

The afternoon, until about 4 o'clock, was passed inactively, except firing rifled cannon at moving columns of the enemy at great distances. I had seen unmistakable evidences in the afternoon, by clouds of dust, &c., of the concentration of the enemy's troops on our left, but peremptory orders from Col. MILES to hold the position, and remain there all night, were received. He then left me in command for the night, and I immediately began to prepare for an attack. I threw out two companies of skirmishers to our rear, and ordered the Thirty-second forward to support them. About 4 o'clock we saw the enemy approaching down a gorge, leading into a valley, which lay directly to our left, about 500 yards distant. The field in which I was ordered to remain was inclosed on two sides by dense woods, and covered by light bushes on the side toward the said valley on the left.

After the enemy were discovered filing into the valley, no movement was made for some time. When it was supposed, from the appearance of things, that the last of the column was entering the valley, I ordered all the artillery (six pieces) to charge front to the left, but not to fire until the rear of the column was seen. I placed the artillery, with a company of infantry with each piece, and charged the battle front of the two regiments the (16th and the 31st) supporting the artillery to the left, and on a line with them, and ordered every man to lie down and reserve his fire.

During the whole time that this order was being carried out, the enemy's troops were still advancing down the hill, four abreast, and at "right shoulder shift." I gave orders to Lieut. EDWARDS, when I saw the rear of the column, to give it a solid twenty-pound shot, which he did, knocking a horse and his rider into the air, and starting into a double-quick the rear of the column into the valley. I then ordered the whole artillery to pour grape and canister into the valley, and at every fire there went up a tremendous howl from the enemy. During all this time the enemy poured volleys of musketry over the heads of our prostrate men. This firing continued for twenty-five or thirty minutes. A portion of the enemy rushed into a barn, from which well-directed shots brought some out in great haste.

The whole force of the enemy consisted, as near as I could estimate, from the time of their passing one point, and from what I can find out, of 3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. They were utterly dispersed. A small number of them came up into the edge of the field, to the number of about 50, and fired five volleys at our prostrate men, but did not succeed in drawing shot from them in return.

It has been ascertained that the enemy had left the field, from their having ceased firing, and from seeing them run through the bushes in every direction, and hearing at the same time that our troops were falling back on Centreville, I received orders by an Aid from Col. MILES, who was in Centreville, to fall back also on that place and encamp.

I immediately went over to give the same order to RICHARDSON'S Brigade on the Centreville road, and also to GREEN'S Battery, but found they had left some time before, by Col. MILES' orders through an Aid.

The Thirty-first Regiment, under Col. PRATT, filed out of the field in rear of the artillery, and the Sixteenth followed, under Lieut.-Col. MARSH, each in perfect order, not having fired a gun at the enemy. The Eighteenth and Thirty-second Regiments were ordered by me to fall back on Centreville, which they did in good order, and my entire brigade, together with HUNT'S Battery, fell back on Centreville Heights, without the least confusion, and assumed position under the direct command of Gen. MCDOWELL, who sent a Major (an aid) to me, directing that my regiments should fall in, in accordance with his expressed orders. The entire left wing was then in complete order, and every man in his place. Having received this order from Gen. MCDOWELL, I left my command and went to Centreville Centre, to look after the sick and wounded, and my own baggage train. I returned immediately to my command and found that Col. MILES had been superseded, and received an order from Gen. MCDOWELL to take command of the left wing, which I did, encamping on the ground. Soon after the order came to fall back on Fairfax Court-House. I formed my brigade, the Sixteenth Regiment first, GREEN'S Battery next, and the Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second following, and marched them towards Fairfax Court-House. I found BLENKER'S Brigade about two miles on the road, on each side of it, and in order, at "parade rest." I communicated with Col. BLENKER, and found that he had received direct orders from Gen. MCDOWELL to bring up the rear, and prevent any attack from the enemy. My brigade thus continued its march, and arrived in camp in Alexandria in perfect condition.

On Monday, every regiment, as I understand, having an evening parade, and being prepared for any duty, GREEN'S Battery went on to Arlington, from which place I recalled it here yesterday, and the Brigade now stands complete as before the battle, with the exception of casualties herewith inclosed, amounting to Lieut. CRAIG, of HUNT'S Battery, killed, and two privates wounded, (one seriously and one slightly,) and one private taken prisoner.

With respect to the conduct of the officers under my command, on the 21st, I cannot say too much of the practical and industrious perseverance of Col. RICHARDSON, who commanded his Brigade on the Centreville road, who made important impromptu defences in felling trees, and making temporary fortifications across the road, which, although they were not required, from the direction of the attack, would have proved of immense value under other circumstances. His persevering energy during the day was untiring, and I am indebted to him for valuable suggestions as to positions and defence. To Major HUNT and Lieut. EDWARDS, who commanded the batteries on the left, any words that I can use will fall far short of expressing the beauty with which they handled their pieces, and the rapidity and precision of their fire. It was the most surprisingly beautiful display of skill ever witnessed by those present. As to Lieut. GREEN, who had charge of the rifled guns on the right, and was more immediately under the eyes of Col. RICHARDSON, I can state from my own observation that the cool and deliberate manner in which he commanded his battery on that and on previous occasions, assures me that he is entitled to more praise than his modest report, which I herewith inclose, would indicate. As to Col. JACKSON, commanding the Eighteenth Regiment, I can state that during the morning, while he was in the face of the enemy, discharging picket duty, and in line of battle, he and his command behaved with coolness and bravery, and were relied upon in the afternoon with great confidence as a reserve. Col. PRATT, commanding the Thirty-first Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. MARSH, commanding the Sixteenth Regiment, ordered into battle by Col. MILES, on the field, and in previous picket duty, showed superior drill and discipline, and to their strict obedience of orders in reserving their fire, under the most provoking circumstances, while they were supporting the artillery, may be attributed the safety of the latter, and probably the safety of the left wing. Col. MATHEWSON performed various evolutions during the day, under orders—at one time protecting one road, at another time another, and then, as a reserve column, and the patience of himself and command while so acting within sound of fire, entitles him to great credit.

Adjutant HOWLAND, Sixteenth Regiment, my acting Aid-de-Camp, rendered me valuable services in changing the troops from time to time, and in generally doing all of his own duties thoroughly, and much that appertained to others. To Brevet Second Lieut. BRADFORD, Acting Brigade Commissary, and to Acting Brigade Quartermaster WOOLSEY, R. HOPKINS, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen. COWDREY, much praise is due for the gallant manner in which they delivered orders, sometimes under heavy fire.

Surgeon CRANDALL and Surgeon's-mate MOORE, Sixteenth Regiment, performed their duties with great fidelity and skill, dressing the wounds of many not under my command. Surgeon HAMILTON, of the Thirty-first Regiment, dressed the wounds of over 200 men at Centreville.

To the teamsters of ordnance and baggage wagons credit is due for having returned all the wagons and teams, and public property of every description intrusted to them, safely to camp.

JOSEPH B. RODDEN, Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, remained on the field at Centreville until the morning after the battle, and brought into camp, with the aid of a negro, whom he pressed into the service, thirty head of cattle belonging to the Government, and arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday morning.

I understand from a deserter, now in my camp, that my old class-mate at West Point, ROBERT E. LEE, commanded the enemy's forces opposed to me at Blackburn's Ford.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
THOS. A. DAVIES, Col. Comd'g 2d Brigade,
Fifth Division, Army N. E. Virginia.

T. H. COWDREY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN ENGLISHMAN AT BULL RUN.

A special correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* has written a long account of a visit to the camp of Gen. BEAUREGARD and the battle-field of Manassas, three days after the battle, a portion of which appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday. We make a few extracts to show its temper:

A WOUNDED COLONEL.

Having reached the encampment of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, Col. CHISHOLM and myself alighted and partook of some refreshments kindly furnished to us by Col. WITHERS, who took such an onerous and honorable part in the affray of the 21st. The sun was scorchingly hot, so a draught of fine sweet milk was very acceptable, and tasted like the nectar of the gods. I then sat down on the grass with several officers, smoked my pipe, and listened to sundry interesting reminiscences of the recent fight. Subsequently Col. WITHERS accompanied me to his marquee, where I was introduced to a wounded National officer, Col. WOOD, of a Brooklyn regiment, to whom the utmost attention and kindness had been exhibited. That very morning—fully three days after the battle—the unfortunate sufferer was discovered in a neighboring thicket, whither he had crawled after being disabled. I am informed that a couple of his men remained with him, attended to his wounds and brought him water—the only refreshment they could procure.

I had some desultory conversation with the wounded Colonel, who appeared so gentlemanly and amiable that I am not astonished he should have been a great favorite with his command. "How much better," I observed, "that the unfortunate contest which now wages between both sections of this country had been averted by mutual concessions—by anything in fact short of bloodshed?" "Indeed, yes, Sir," he rejoined, in a weak, tremulous voice. "Seeing that the same results must ultimately ensue, then how much more politic to have realized them without war than with it!" Col. WOOD seemed overpowered by the kindness and hospitality shown to him by an enemy from whose hands he was led to expect no favor, and from whose heart no compassion. It seems, I fear, a prevalent idea with the enemy that Southern soldiers are destitute of the common feelings and amenities of humanity, and that no quarter need be expected should the fortunes of war place them at their mercy.

ALLEGED NORTHERN SACRILEGE.

Gen. LONGSTREET directed my attention to the little Episcopal Church on the hill, within a few yards of the camp, which he recommended me to visit. I did so after a little, and was perfectly horrified upon beholding the sacrilegious manner in which a building devoted to the worship of the Omnipotent has been desecrated and polluted by the enemy, who had evidently been quartered there on the night previous to the battle. There can be no palliation for such a crime. I do not believe that an Army of invading barbarians would have thus violated the religious feelings and sentiments of the human race.

I found every portion of walls covered over with writing, even to those of the vestry, while such portion of the ceiling as could be reached from the pulpit and gallery was also defaced. For the most part, the caligraphy consisted of simply signatures and flourishes with dates; but in several cases I noticed extensive sentences, grossly abominable expressions in large characters, and the most disgustingly obscene figures drawn on the walls and the wood-work of the gallery. The very neighborhood of the altar was not respected; for, in close proximity to it, I read the words: "Death to Traitors—thus saith the Lord!"—together with a cartoon representing President DAVIS suspended by the neck, illustrated by the sententious sentence, "J. D., the son of a b- h" "Death to Secessionists," however, seems to have been the favorite motto, for I observed it inscribed everywhere.

THE LATE BATTLE.

LETTER FROM G. B. LAMAR.

Extract from a letter dated Richmond, July 25, 1861.

J. C. FERRILL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* You will scarcely believe that I, here, so near the battle, could not get any particulars of it, except as related by President DAVIS' telegram on Monday morning, till Tuesday night, whilst your son, with the fatal news, arrived here on Wednesday morning from Savannah. I do most cordially sympathize with your loss—a great loss—of a most promising son. But he died in a glorious battle, for a most glorious cause, and the victory so dearly purchased with the best of Georgia's blood, will redound to the good and glory of the whole South for centuries to come, under Divine favor and guidance, to whom be all the praise and all the glory.

The citizens of Richmond, like those of Winchester, are exerting their utmost efforts in behalf of the wounded. A committee arranges for their distribution; they are carefully taken from the cars to the private dwellings; the first families in the State and city have opened their doors to all without discrimination, and their wives and daughters do the nursing, and all are vieing who shall accommodate them. This is noble, and will soon restore all that can be cured. I visited many, yesterday and to-day, of the devoted Georgians of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, and, with one exception, who cannot live, I envied them the honor of their wounds.

The battle was most bloody with them, and made much more so by the unfortunate mistake of three other regiments of our own firing into them.

BARTOW bravely redeemed his pledge to make the name of his State illustrious. Foremost of all, he met dangers appalling to any one else, and finally fell, leading his brigade to the charge, having previously lost his horse, shot from under him, and received a spent ball in his thigh.

The enemy thought, up to 4 o'clock, they had the victory—*and so they had; but the opportune arrival of two fresh regiments turned the battle, and gave us a glorious victory.*

On our retreat previously, our wounded fell into their hands. *They treated them kindly, lifting them into the shade, and leaving them with canteens full of water*, and I am credibly informed that even then they told our men that they did not like to fight them; they had no cause, but were compelled to do it. Hence (I think it was) that they fled so readily when the reverses occurred.

My impressions are that with proper legislation by Congress—cutting off all collusion between our enemies and Europe by letters of license to pass the blockade, by putting an embargo to endure as long as the blockade does; by repealing the tax on imports, and making every inlet from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande a port of entry, so they cannot be effectually blockaded; and by levying a direct tax on everybody, on all property and upon all incomes to the amount of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000; and by the issue of Treasury notes, receivable for taxes—the Government will have soldiery enough, money enough, and will soon have open ports and a free commerce to buy cheapest and sell highest with all the world, and enjoy peace and amity with all the world and the rest of Puritan Pilgrims. Very respectfully, G. B. LAMAR.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The arrival of a portion of the New-York Light Artillery troop, known as the "Ira Harris Guard," is most opportune. It is a move in the right direction that has long been needed.

The First Vermont Regiment, Col. PHELPS, passed out the Roads to-day on board the steamships *Spaulding* and *Deford*, under a salute of guns. They will land the troops at New-Haven, Conn., where they take the cars for their Green Mountain homes.

Col. PHELPS, who has won golden opinions for his efficiency, will remain for a time at the Newport,s News fort, to close up affairs. Great confidence is reposed in him. His being made a Major-General by his State will be a popular measure among all who know how to appreciate superior soldierly qualities at the present crisis.

There are other army and ex-army officers belonging to Vermont who, it is desirable, should be called into active service. This is not the place nor the occasion for naming them.

Rev. Chaplain STONE, of the First Vermont, who has two sons, and one of the sons of his brother enlisted in the ranks, has just left for home, a day or two in advance of his regiment. He is accompanied by his lady, who has been paying a short visit to the camp.

A marked improvement has taken place in the health of this command. The tables of Dr. CUYLER, U. S. A., the Medical Director, show a great diminution in the cases of disease. The greatest mortality was during the middle of June. As a whole, our troops stand the climate remarkably well.

The advance made in the *status* of the Virginia Coast Guard—formerly the New-York Naval Brigade—has been quite perceptible recently. The corps is now funished with a handsome dark blue uniform, and its drill is progressing steadily. Portions of the Guard have been highly useful in aquatic expeditions. In gunnery, especially the management of boat howitzers, its services have been very valuable to the Government.

Praise is due to the Troy Regiment, Col. CARR, for the manner in which its camp arrangements are completed. The streets are broad, straight, handsomely rounded in the centre, with plank gutters and sidewalks before the tents. The streets the men have taken pains and pride in preparing—one party naming them successively, First, Second, Third, Fourth avenues, the Bowery and Broadway.

There is a steady advance, under the careful supervision of Dr. CUYLER, in all the Sanitary Departments of this division of the Army.

New troops are now expected every day.

NEPTUNE.

MOVEMENTS IN ARIZONA.

From the Mesilla Times, July 6.

The United States troops at Fort Fillmore have commenced fortifying the post. The troops are drilled daily, and a picket guard is kept out some three miles. The companies now known to be on their way to this fort, will increase its garrison to eleven companies, nine of infantry and two of mounted rifles. The concentration of so large a force at this point, the receipts of supplies, and every preparation being apparently made to permanently locate them here, excites considerable anxiety in this valley. All sorts of reports are in circulation, and apprehensions entertained.

It is said that the command of this military department will take the responsibility of keeping the Fifth and Seventh Regiments of infantry in the country, that all the available regular force will be concentrated in this valley, and will be further reinforced by one regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers.

Company F, of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, Capt. MCNALLY in command, arrived at Fort Fillmore, from Fort Craig, on the 2d. A company of infantry were expected from Fort McLane on the 5th.

A large number of wagons of Quartermaster and Commissary stores have arrived at Fort Fillmore from Albuquerque and Fort McLane, within the last ten days.

Fifty cavalry horses have been received from Fort Craig to supply the place of those lately captured by the Texans.

Maj. LYNDE arrived on the 2d, and takes command.

Maj. PAUL, late commandant at Fort McLane, has been ordered to Santa Fé to assist in organizing the volunteer regiments.

CONFEDERATE STATES' ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Confederate troops now at Fort Bliss or shortly to arrive there are six companies of regulars and one company of El Paso County volunteers. They number 600 men, and are well supplied with all equipments, artillery ammunition, horses and supplies.

Maj. WALLER is in command, who is a strict disciplinarian, and thoroughly understands what he is about. The Rangers are a body of healthy, robust, fine-looking young men, and are, judging from their appearance, perfect dare-devils, and eager for a fight.

It is reported that these troops are fortifying Fort Bliss. Also that further reinforcements have been ordered to that point immediately.

Every endeavor is being made to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexican authorities and people on the opposite side of the Rio Grande.

Major WALLER, we are told, expresses himself as anxious to extend to the citizens of Arizona all the protection within his power, and intends before long to scout the Territory against the Indians who have been gnawing its vitals for so many years, and to exterminate them or whip them into complete subjection. The success of Major WALLER'S projects is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished by our citizens.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, under date of Aug. 8:

"Two weeks ago, Alexandria was sheltered by fifteen acres of wood; but three thousand men, in a short time, removed this green bandage from the eyes in a novel way. The axmen cut the trees only on one side, leaving them with just enough of the body to keep them upright; when the utmost verge was reached, the largest trees were cut, and falling, swept the entire fifteen acres with one stroke. These laps are all sharpened, and present a most formidable appearance. Of the other things in and around the fort, the deponent saith not. Fort Corcoran commands the Upper Potomac and Long Bridge, and before it also the sentinels of by-gone years have fallen. The encampments stretch for miles along the line of river, and present a most beautiful sight; nor will they be struck until October. 'Then comes the tug of war?'"

THE CHEROKEES.

We have a report by way of Kansas, that JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokees, has been killed. Some correspondence which recently passed between him and Ben. MCCULLOCH shows that he was so strongly opposed to the schemes of the Secessionists that they had good reason for wishing to get him out of the way if possible. On June 12 MCCULLOCH wrote to Chief ROSS from his Head-quarters at Fort Smith, Ark., that he had been sent "to take command of the district embracing the Indian Territory" and to protect it from "invasion" by the people of the North. He concluded thus: "In the meantime, those of your people who are in favor of joining the Confederacy, *must be allowed to organize into military companies as Home Guards, for the purpose of defending themselves in case of an invasion from the North.* This, of course, will be in accordance with the views you expressed to me that in case of an invasion from the North, you would lead your men to repel it.

Should a body of men march into your Territory from the North, or if I have an intimation that a body is in line of march for the Territory from that quarter, I must assure you that I will at once advance into your country, if I deem it advisable."

To this Chief ROSS replied in quite an able letter, stating that he had no reason to believe the United States desired to do anything whatever to their prejudice and that his tribe must remain neutral. These were the reasons which he gave for refusing to consent to the organization of a Home Guard:

"1. It would be a very palpable violation of my position as a neutral.

2. It will place in our midst organized companies not authorized by our laws, but in violation of treaty; and who would soon become efficient instruments in stirring up domestic strife and creating internal difficulties among the Cherokee people."

Evidently fearful that MCCULLOCH'S bluff tone would not suit Chief ROSS, DAVID HUBBARD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wrote him at the same time, making the following suggestion among others:

"Your debts, annuities, etc., school fund due you—nearly all are in bonds of Southern States, and held by the Government at Washington, *and these debts are nearly all forfeited already by the act of war made upon the States by that Government. These we will secure you beyond question, if you join us. If you join the North, they are forever forfeited*, and you have no right to believe that the Northern people would vote to pay you this forfeited debt."

To this gentle hint the Chief replied in the same tone, and this rumor probably gives the sequel to his loyalty.

A FEMALE SPY.

The female prisoner taken to Richmond on Wednesday proves to be a Mrs. CURTIS, of Rochester, N. Y., sister of a member of the Rochester regiment. The *Dispatch* says that she is quite young, but by no means prepossessing. The sleeves of her dress are ornamented with yellow tape chevrons, and the jockey hat which she wears is tucked up on one side with a brass bugle, indicating military associations. She is quite talkative, and does not disguise her animosity against the South. Lodgings have been provided for her in a private house.

THE REBEL WAR VESSELS.

A letter received in Boston from New-Orleans says:

"The *Enoch Train* is nearly ready for sea. She is called a ram; has had new and powerful boilers put into her, and they expect she will run twenty miles an hour. She is intended to run down and sink the Federal war steamers at the Belize.

Another war steamer, the *McRae*, got out to sea yesterday by running the blockade."

A JOHN BROWN MAN.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Aug. 6.

We received a call from Lieut. COPPIC yesterday. He is now an officer in Capt. ALLEN'S company, in the Third Regiment. The Lieutenant was one of the twenty-two men who invaded the sacred soil of Virginia some two years ago.

GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL, according to the Troy *Budget*, has received notice that he will shortly be ordered into active service, probably at Fortress Monroe.

GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation calling on all persons having in their possession the arms seized recently at Mayfield, to return them to the State authorities.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....AUG. 10, 1861.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '62..Reg	95	30	N.Y.Cen.R.ex d.opg	74⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	160	do.....opg	74⅜
3,000	do.....	88⅜	566	do.....p. & c	74⅜
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	88	50	do.....b60	74⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	86	50	do.....opg	74⅜
9,500	Treas'y 7s Two Y.	96½	100	do.....opg	74⅜
2,000	Tenn. Bds. '60..	80	100	do.....opg	74⅜
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	45	200	do.....s3 p.& c	74⅜
16,000	do.....	46¼	400	do.....p.& c	74⅜
1,000	do.....	46⅜	150	Reading Railroad..	36⅜
10,000	do.....	46⅜	100	do.....b60	36⅜
5,000	do.....	45⅜	250	Pacific M. S. Co....	77
9,000	Virginia St. 6s...	54	5	Erie Railway.....	26
13,000	do.....s5	53½	100	do.....p. & c	26⅜
2,000	do.....	54⅜	50	do.....	26⅝
5,000	do.....s30	52	150	do.....	26½
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	77	100	Harlem Railroad....	10¾
4,000	do.....	75	215	Mich. Central R....	43
5,000	N. C. State 6s....	90	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
19,000	Mo. State 6s.....	45	30	Panama Railroad...	107
10,000	do.....b10	44⅜	150	do.....	106½
29,000	do.....	44¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.s10	64½
87,000	do.....	44⅜	50	do.....	65
10,000	do.....	44⅜	300	do.....	64¾
2,000	Michigan 6s.....	80½	50	do.....b10	64⅜
3,000	Louis'a State 6s..	62	11	Clev.,Col.&Cin. R..	94¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76.	100¾	12	do.....	94¾
10	Merchants' Bank....	90	300	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	65¾
25	City Bank.....	110	100	do.....b30	65¾
10	Bank of Commerce.	76	250	do.....	65¾
15	Continental Bank..	70	60	do.....	64¾
15	Bank of New-York.	82	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R...	30½
15	Metropolitan Bank.	83	400	do.....	29¾
8	Amer. Ex. Bank....	75	450	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	40¾
10	U. S. Trust Co....	106	15	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	67½
100	Canton Company...	9½			

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury is on an official visit to the financial men of this City, and since his arrival at noon on Friday last, has had several informal conferences with them, and at one o'clock on Saturday was formally introduced to a meeting of the Associated Bankers at the American Exchange Bank. We learn that he has favorably impressed all with whom he has been brought into conference on the subject of the finances of the Government, the wants and resources of the Treasury, and the determined purpose of the Administration with which he is connected, to prosecute the present war *to success*, and, with the ways and means which Congress has placed at their disposal, *with credit*. He has consented to delay his return until Tuesday, in order that the Associated Bankers who were unable to secure, on the hasty notice given, a full attendance on Saturday, may have time, through the very able Committee then appointed, for further consultation, if they desire it, before he leaves the City. Until the difficulty of obtaining a full meeting was explained, there was some disappointment felt on the Street on Saturday afternoon, that the subject in hand should have been adjourned over without making further practical progress. But we learn that Mr. CHASE does not participate in this feeling. On the contrary, he is much pleased with his reception, and feels confident that the appointment and influential character of the Committee named on Saturday, will give him all the support in the successful introduction and employment of his new loans which he anticipated from this quarter. The cooperation of the Committee with the Bankers of Boston and Philadelphia will probably be the means of doubling the sum which he would like to have the Banks in the great cities take and distribute of his 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury paper, by way of its introduction to the country. He has also been met by the assurance that his specie paying small bills, redeemable in these cities, will find general, if not universal favor, as the most convenient means for conducting the heavy disbursements of the Army and Navy, &c., without involving the frequent large transfers of Bullion from point to point and from the Banks to the Sub-Treasury, or the undue disturbance of the Money Market. Some objections have been made, by extreme Bullionists, to this National Circulation, and by the same and other parties, perhaps to the limitation of par placed by the Act of Congress upon the sale of 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury bills, and 7 ₰ cent. Funded bonds, but neither the public nor the Secretary appreciate these objections, in view of the various other alternatives placed by the Act in the discretion of his Department, such as a 6 ₰ cent. Stock at about 91 ₰ cent., the payment of Treasury paper and Notes of Circulation directly to the public contractors, employes, &c., of the Government, and the liberal division of the accounts of the Treasury between all the sound Specie-paying Banks of the country and the Sub-Treasury. And it is quite certain, we believe, that Mr. CHASE will not consent to forego either his National Circulation of fives, tens and twenties, or the other privileges tending to the easy and reasonably cheap working of the Treasury which the Loan Act has placed at his command. He would no doubt like to have the Banks on the seaboard and in the West participate immediately in the distribution of his three-year Notes and twenty-year Stocks, and it will not be his fault if the inducements of interest and mutual accommodation are not made a sufficient motive—aside from all patriotic considerations which Banks of Deposit and Banks for Savings, may or may not be supposed to be governed by—for carrying out this wish. But it is quite certain that the War for the Union, the good old Constitution, and the honor and integrity of this great Government will be vigorously prosecuted, and the Treasury carried on, with promptness, efficiency and with credit, whether his Notes and Stocks are to be paid out directly from the Department and left to the appreciation of the whole People and the regulation of the open Money Market or the Stock Exchange, or distributed through the Banking establishments of the country, to whom they are now first offered on liberal terms. We are aware that it is said by some of the financial authorities who kindly helped the Treasury at 85 cents on the dollar, some months ago, to a sale of 6 ₰ cents., and who would now discount the new 7 ₰ cent. Stock at 80 cents, or less, if Congress had only granted an open authority on the subject, that the process of direct payments from the Treasury at par in the 7.30 and 7 ₰ cent. paper, and at 91 in the 6 ₰ cents, would be ruinous to the public creditor, or else too costly to the Government, through the increased prices paid for Army and other supplies. But all this, granting the full force of the argument, would be no worse for either party than to have the Treasury placed every few months at the mercy and caprice, and subject to the conflicting petty jealousies of bank negotiators, and the Government credit depreciated at once to a point which might destroy popular confidence in its future promptness and integrity. Besides, examples are not wanting of a very different result in the open market. The embarrassments of the Treasury, after the revulsion of 1837, were overcome with Treasury Notes bearing only 3.65 ₰ cent interest, and the Mexican War was carried on, out of the country, with Notes bearing from 5.25 to 6 ₰ cent., and 6 ₰ cent. Stock sold at 103, and very recently about $8,000,000 two-year 6 ₰ cent. notes have been directly paid out and taken care of by the open market, at 95¼@96¼ ₰ cent., and are now rather appreciating than going down, as the abundance of the issue attracts the daily attention and interest of buyers. In addition to this, $12,000,000 of the same notes at 60 days' date have been readily advanced upon by the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, at par, and as the whole disbursements of the Government are made to our own People, affording employment to labor, both within and without the Army, and profit to manufacturing capital, it is difficult to see how the securities of the Treasury are likely to be subject to very heavy discounts in the open market, simply because they are paid out for Army and other supplies. At the same time, this process is neither suggested nor advocated as best for the Government, if avoidable by negotiation through Bank, at or within the limits which Congress has not only made extremely liberal to the money-lender, but coupled with the suspension of the only feature in the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846 which could have made such negotiation oppressive to the Banks. We have referred to it mainly because certain authorities in this City have attempted to impress upon the public and the Secretary a more profound sense of the absolute and imperious necessity for an immediate heavy negotiation through the Banks of New-York, on any terms that *they* may exact or deem indispensable, than is either called for by the state of the country, the high credit of the Government, or the self-respect of its Minister of Finance. We are glad to know at the same time that such is not the general feeling among our Bank officers and Directors, and the constitution of the following Committee affords at least the preliminary hope that the Secretary will be met in the right spirit of accommodation:

MR. JOHN A. STEVENS, of Bank of Commerce.
Mr. GEORGE S. COE, American Exchange.
Mr. JAMES PUNNET, Bank of America.
Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, National Bank.
Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, Phenix Bank.
Mr. R. W. HOWES, Park Bank.
Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, City Bank.
Mr. J. M. MORRISON, Manhattan Bank.
Mr. JOHN Q. JONES, Chemical Bank.
Mr. JACOB D. VERMILYE, Merchants' Bank.

There has been some improvement manifested in the Jobbing trade of the past week, but not sufficient to relieve the general dullness of the season, as contrasted with the activity of last year. The improvement comes from the West and the interior of this State and New-England. The ability of the West, as a buyer, is on rising ground, from the continued active movement of Breadstuffs, for which there is a free export demand on the seaboard, though at low prices, while the large Army and Navy contracts recently given out have afforded a sensible impulse to the work shops of New-England, New-York and New-Jersey. The Philadelphia market ought to be, and probably is, feeling the advantage of similar contracts awarded to Pennsylvania. We hear that a number of the manufacturing establishments in Newark, N. J., and Hartford, Conn., are employing a full force on these contracts, and to an extent that imparts life to general trade. The receipts, sales and shipment of Grain and Flour at this port, continue very large, and some advance in price, from the continued free orders for export, was made during the week. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise have fallen down to about one-fifth the weekly amounts entered at this season last year, and the effect of this upon Foreign Exchange, coupled with the steady creation of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 per week of Produce bills, is again to bring rates down to the Specie importing point. But for a demand for Bankers' bills,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The letter of Gen. BUTLER to the Secretary of War, making inquiries as to the disposal of the numerous fugitive slaves now at Fortress Monroe and daily arriving there, has been responded to by Mr. CAMERON, and his reply was yesterday dispatched to Gen. BUTLER. The question with regard to negroes owing service to persons in rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, and used by them in hostility to the Government, is sufficiently met by the law recently passed by Congress, declaring their confiscation when captured. Of course, when such negroes are fugitives, no claim for their return can be recognized. With regard to negroes escaping from the service of loyal masters, a more difficult question is presented. This difficulty will be overcome, the Secretary thinks, by also receiving such fugitives into the service of the United States, and by keeping a record showing the name and description of the fugitive, and the name and character of the master, as a guide to the proper disposal of such cases at the close of the war. Gen. BUTLER is also instructed to prevent any interference with the slaves of peaceful citizens, and to permit the voluntary return of a fugitive, except in cases where the public good may require their detention.

Prince NAPOLEON's experience with the rebels at Manassas does not appear to have given him a very exalted opinion of them. His accommodations while there do not appear to have been of the most desirable character. He only, of the entire party, could be accommodated with a bed, —his suite being compelled to sleep in their carriages—and he had but one good meal while there. The rebel soldiers, he says, have no tents, but sleep anywhere under the hedges and trees, and are miserably fed. He thinks BEAUREGARD very much of a gentleman, but very little of a soldier; while JOHNSTON is both a soldier and a gentleman. His impression of the rebel Army on the whole was bad.

It may be considered almost certain that ere this a battle has been fought at Springfield, between the National forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels, under BEN. MCCULLOCH and other leaders. Our latest dispatches represent that subsequent to the affairs at Dug Springs and Curran, Gen. LYON retired to Springfield, considering it imprudent to remain away from that important point while there was a chance that the enemy, with superior numbers, might outflank him, and gain possession of it. He reached there on Monday morning, and prepared for a vigorous defence against the rebels, who were reported to be advancing against him by four different roads, their advance guards being only fifteen miles distant. In anticipation of an immediate attack, Gen. LYON had called in the Home Guards from the country around, and was perfectly confident of victory, although he had no intrenchment, and the number of his Army was inferior. He relied, however, upon his splendid artillery, which, served by such men as Gen. SIEGEL, would no doubt prove too much for the enemy in a field fight such as was expected. The condition of the enemy's Commissariat was represented to be very bad, and this fact, it was believed, would hasten the battle. Some skirmishing at last accounts had already taken place. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has made his threatened demonstration against Cape Girardeau, but, finding the place too well defended for him, he precipitately fled with his command.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning informs us of another misfortune to the rebel privateers, rendering their number minus one. The *Quaker City* on Saturday morning arrived at Old Point with the prize schooner *George G. Baker* in tow, originally captured from the rebels on the coast of Texas, and dispatched to New-York with a prize crew on board. She was, however, captured off Hatteras by the privateer *York*, who changed the crews. The operation was fortunately seen by the United States gunboat *Union*, who gave chase, and compelled the pirate crew to run their vessel on shore, where she was burnt by the *Union's* men. The *Baker* was then recaptured, with her pirate crew, and subsequently turned over to the *Quaker City*, who took her to Old Point, as above stated. Lieut. CROSBY'S expedition to the Rappahannock River, already mentioned, had not returned on Saturday. It had been absent four days, although it sailed with only three days' provisions. No apprehensions were felt for its safety, however. It was reported that a white woman, an invalid, was burnt to death in the conflagration of Hampton.

Another recaptured prize arrived at this port yesterday—the schooner *Mary Alice*, belonging to this City, from Porto Rico, loaded with sugar. She was captured on the 25th of July by the privateer *Dixie*, which put a prize crew on board and ordered her into Charleston or Wilmington; but the U. S. steamer *Wabash* fell in with her and interfered with the plan. The pirate crew were taken on board the *Wabash*, and the *Mary Alice* was sent to her original destination. The *Wabash* on the 3d inst. also gave chase to, and captured the brig *Sarah Starr*, which was found to have no papers and no hailing port, and consequently could give no proper account of herself. The privateer *Dixie* is described as a fore-and-aft schooner of about one hundred and eighty tons, painted black. She carries three guns, and has a crew of forty men.

The Government schooner *Wm. S. Tisdale* arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Pickens, which place she left on the 29th ult., after landing ordnance stores. Nothing of importance has occurred there since the date of previous advices. The commander of the *Tisdale* reports having been chased by a privateer off Cape Hatteras, which fired several shots at him without effect.

An extra issued from the office of the *National Union*, printed at Winchester, Kentucky, reports that between two and three hundred rebel troops have reached Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and are moving towards Barboursville, with the supposed intention of seizing fifty thousand pounds of bacon, stored there, and robbing the bank. Great excitement exists in all the neighboring counties, and the Union men are assembling with rifles and shot guns, to repel the invaders.

A report from Richmond, given on the authority of the papers of that city, is to the effect that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into the harbor of Charleston, notwithstanding the blockade. The British Consul at Richmond, however, states he has no official authority for such a statement.

Our correspondent on board the steam sloop-of war *Brooklyn*, stationed off the mouth of the Mississippi, gives us some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs at New-Orleans, derived from a deserter from the rebel Army, who succeeded in making his escape down the Mississippi, and reaching the vessel in safety, after considerable hardship. The city, according to his accounts, is in a fearful condition of terrorism, caused by bands of cut-throat soldiers stationed there, who are in the most complete state of demoralization, and commit acts of the basest nature. Houses have been entered, families broken up, and men have been threatened with the direst vengeance unless the wants of these villains were supplied. Provisions of every character were very scarce, and consequently very high, and many of the poorer portions of the community were suffering terribly. Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the people on the question of secession, there is a strong Union element under the surface, which only awaits the proper opportunity to make itself known and terribly felt. The man from whom this information was derived confirms the reports which have heretofore reached us, relative to plans for the destruction of the *Brooklyn* and other blockading vessels.

The ship *Alliance*, of Charleston, is now at St. John, N. B., loading with a valuable cargo, with the intention of making an effort to run the blockade at some point on the coast. Some of our cruisers will probably attend to her before she proceeds a great distance on her voyage.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, reached Oswego on Saturday evening, and on setting his feet on the soil of the Empire State, received a welcome befitting such a patriot and statesman. He made a brief address to the multitude assembled to greet him, which was received with the most tumultuous applause, and he was subsequently escorted to his hotel amid a profuse display of fireworks.

The fourth attempt has been made to release the Baltimore Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has thus far proved unsuccessful. The last writ was issued from the Kings County Court, and was returned to the Court with an indorsement, made by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, commanding at Fort Lafayette, to the effect that he could not obey the writ, being instructed not to do so by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Counsel for prisoners contended that the return was an improper one, while the District-Attorney maintained that as it was the duty of an officer to obey his superior, the return was all that could be expected. Judge GARRISON thought that the return could be made to conform to the law without violating the orders of Gen. SCOTT. Consideration of the case was finally postponed until to-day, when the matter will probably be settled definitely.

By the arrival of the British brig *Laura*, Capt. LAUGHTHORNE, we have advices from St. Domingo City to July 25. The difficulty between Hayti and Spain is at an end, it having been amicably arranged. The Dominican armies have returned to the frontiers. A decree has been issued by the Spanish authorities, declaring Slavery forever abolished there, and any person interfering with it will be considered liable under the Conspirators' act. Immigration from the United States is particularly desired, the Government offering as an inducement tracts of land, and insuring all emigrants accepting the terms, ample protection. Even the American residents there favor the project, and desire immigration. The health of the country is good.

The Stock market closed firm on Saturday, under a continued demand for New-York Central and other Railways, and Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks. Central, 74⅛ ex-dividend; Missouris, 44⅛. The Secretary of the Treasury met the Associated Bankers at the American Exchange Bank on Saturday, where a Committee of ten was appointed for further consultation, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

The Democracy and the War.

It is easy to see that the Democratic leaders in this State have made up their minds to bring forward fresh compromises as a means of saving the Union. This is the real motive of their declining to join the Republicans in sustaining the war. They expect to create a Peace Party,—that is a party which will commission the South to dictate its own concessions and return to the Union upon its own terms.

This is perfectly apparent from the guarded language of their call. They repudiate the idea that the Union is to be severed, in which we heartily concur;—but they also insist that the prosecution of the war shall be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace. It has been known in political circles for some time that such a scheme was on foot. Several of the leading wire-pullers of the party in this City have maintained an active correspondence with the leaders of the rebellion ever since the war broke out. These men are now very emphatic in asserting that DAVIS & Co. are willing to treat for peace,—that they will accept just and reasonable terms, and that the Union may thus be restored. It is mainly by the machinations of these men that the Democratic Party in this State has been led to take its present ground;—and if their counsels are followed, we shall unquestionably have a party organized in favor of conceding to the Secessionists whatever they may demand as the condition of their returning to the Union.

It is scarcely worth while to conjecture what kind of a reception such a proposal will meet. It will confessedly be based on the defeat and humiliation of the North on the field of battle. Having achieved that victory,—having imbued the minds of their people with the idea of their superiority in arms, the Southern leaders will be simply obtaining our assent to that construction by any arrangement they may now make with us. Whatever may be the terms of the new pact, they come into it as *masters*. We accept, distinctly and confessedly, the position of inferiors; and whatever may be its sanctions, it is to be distinctly understood that whenever they become dissatisfied with them the South can force us to make such changes as they may deem desirable.

It is quite possible that the leaders of the Democratic Party in this State may be willing to take this position for the sake of the personal and political advantages which they hope to reap from it. But we do not believe it possible to induce any considerable number of the great mass of their party to submit to terms so degrading to themselves and so fatal to the future well-being of the country. We shall await, with a good deal of interest, the further developments of this discreditable plot.

AN ASTRONOMICAL BRIGADIER.—Among the latest created Brigadier-Generals is Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, the well known astronomer. But it may not be so well known that the illustrious star-gazer has distinguished himself on other fields than those that come within range of his double reflector. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service. We have no doubt he will give a good account of himself. As though emblematic of his new career, it is curious that he has devoted a great deal of time to the determination of the exact period of rotation of Mars. He is also distinguished for his investigations into the velocity of the magnetic current, which will be useful in the solution of that other hitherto undecided problem—the precise velocity of WISE's flights. Should his duties carry him into Virginia, he will find a congenial, and, we hope, prophetic motto in her coat of arms—*Sic iter ad astra.*

Present Designs of the Rebels.

That the Confederate leaders are preparing for an attack on Washington in front, and in the rear through insurgent Maryland, we think there are many reasons for believing. While BEAUREGARD pushes upon Alexandria and Arlington, and Gen. JOHNSTON attempts a crossing of the Potomac above, Gen. MAGRUDER will probably leave his camp at Yorktown, and try to put himself, with a good part of his Army for a nucleus, at the head of the rebels in Maryland, crossing at or near Aquia Creek.

The letters from Richmond, and from the rebel Army, written to the Southern papers since the battle at Bull Run, have thrown off their former prudence in regard to revelations of military movements, and in the confidence of their invincibility they unhesitatingly state that the rebel policy and purpose now is to advance upon Washington, and penetrate to the North.

It will not do for the Government to rely on safety from a Maryland or even from a Baltimore outbreak, because Fort McHenry can shell and burn the city of Baltimore. The rebels can depart from that city when the fire begins to rain upon it, and rush to their concealed deposits of arms, tear up a few railroad bars, and thus, in a few hours, inaugurate an insurrection which would again isolate Washington, and threaten to crush the Administration by surrounding and capturing the Federal City.

If Gen. BEAUREGARD should be able to advance his Army to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and post his pickets as far north as Havre de Grace, then indeed would Wilmington and its powder mills, and Philadelphia and its foundries and factories, be in danger of paying tribute to Confederate daring. The possession of Washington by the rebels would be a terrible blow to the Union, because of the new complications that would arise in the recognition of the *de facto* rebel government by many resident ministers of foreign Governments.

The Secessionists of Maryland, and of Baltimore even, who are the rich men and property holders of that city, would not hesitate an hour in sacrificing all they have, and seeing the city razed till not one brick is left on another, if thereby they could deal a fatal blow on Washington, and drive out the Government that is there. It is worth while, therefore, to look well to all the possibilities of a new revolt in Maryland, which is certainly intended by the Confederate leaders, and see if we are prepared for the worst that could happen.

The Doomed Band.

Under the heading of "The Devoted Band," the Savannah (Ga.) *News*, hitherto a very moderate and rather able Southern journal, publishes the following:

"The shortest path to peace is that which carries *havoc and desolation to our invaders.* It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of CURTIUS, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters and a carbine each, and meet, on horseback, at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. *Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting these blessings upon their neighbors.* Philadelphia, and even New-York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave arm. The moral people of these cities cannot be better taught the virtues of invasion than *by the blazing light of their own dwellings.*

None need apply for admission to '*The Devoted Band*,' but those who are prepared to take their life in their hand, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies."

Now and then a flash of hate and revenge breaks out in the South that gleams like fire from the infernal pit. We wonder, while we observe it, if the days of the devil's chaining are not ended, and he permitted to roam the world again, full licensed for a season.

Certain bold persons have undertaken to collect the histories of all the cases of persecution, cruelty and torture, that have occurred in the seceded States since their rebellion began. It is a herculean work. The accounts of the shavings of heads, the beating with many stripes, the amateur hangings just stopped short of the victims' death, the tarrings and featherings, the riding on rails, and the thousand and one nameless and ignominious outrages inflicted on men and (shame to say it) on women, too, by the refined population of the South, boasting themselves of their generous blood and gentle breeding, would make a book black enough to damn a continent. The world will not believe the record when written; and heaven will cause it to be expunged in fire and blood.

We are at war with the people who inhabit the land where these atrocities have been committed. It is of their own ordering. We could not have escaped it, if we would. So far, we have dealt with these assailants with unexampled leniency. We sought merely to feed the men in Sumter, whom they then attempted to shell to death or starve. We have gone around an insurgent city that murdered our soldiers, rather than through it, with an avenging sword. We have seized the traitors in arms, listened to their coward pleadings, and released them on paroles of honor and oaths, only to find them in arms again,—perjured and implacable. We have warred, on our part, if war it can at all be called, as a father might be supposed to war with rebellious and crazy children—with the sole view of not hurting them. But all this time, nought but malice and unrelenting hate have been returned. Each day but adds to the wildness and fury of their passion. The proposition of the Savannah *News* is the latest phase of Southern diabolism. It shows that war has become too tame an expression of hostilities, and it is to be succeeded by arson and rapine.

That either ten or five thousand men will be found in all the South ready to leap, as CURTIUS did, into a chasm which is to be their tomb, we know to be impossible. But if they could be found—it would avail nothing in the great duel of the times. To conquer a nation by a house-burning is the thought of an idiot; animated, however, by the pure spirit of demonism. Its fatuity is amazing. The effect would be to exasperate the North beyond endurance, and draw upon the rebel States a retribution as quick as it would be fearful. In the South are four million incendiaries standing in reach of ready-lighted torches. When one is lit it will be the signal fire for others, and the flame will spread till a conflagration envelops the Confederate States, and burns, till the land is like a spent volcano. What but the infatuation of a Pharaoh could blind the eyes and steel the hearts of the Secessionists to the doom they are surely bringing on themselves?

But these mad people are our "brethren," we are told, and we must bear with their infirmities and win them by love and by—compromises! When man compromises with the serpent, and the edict of enmity published in Eden is annulled, then may we expect patriotism and treason to go hand-in-hand to the altar of a tolerant country—not sooner. There are snake-charmers in the East who festoon their limbs with writhing serpents, and kiss the forked and sibilant tongue that all true Christians hate. We never could appreciate the vocation, nor regard the snake-charmers with any feeling short of disgust and horror. We have political snake-charmers in the North, who offend the Nation with their unnatural performances in petting and taming a venomous rebellion. Theirs be the houses to crackle first when the torches of incendiarism are applied by the "Doomed Band."

German Socialism and the War.

A number of German workingmen in this City are improving the present calm and prosperous condition of the country by pressing upon public attention certain devices of their invention, whereby they are to be supported through agencies to be furnished at the general expense of society. The agitation is, perhaps, timely, and the purpose of the reformers, who call themselves "Socialists," of such general interest to the community who are to sustain the new system of social philosophy, that it must attract observation.

On last Friday evening, a general meeting of the German workingmen thus desiring to graft their principles on our Government, was held at Metropolitan Hall, on Hester-street. The meeting adopted resolutions embodying their views, which we find to be substantially as follows: They declare that the present war, having lasted eight months, has "suspended all private enterprise and industry," whereby "thousands and thousands of industrious workingmen are condemned to idleness." They declare, further, that "nearly every one of us" [them] has furnished "some near relation" to the Army which is fighting for "the family of States;" and, *therefore*, they conclude, "the State at large, or the community, ought to guard and guarantee the welfare of its individual members"—in other words, not to put so fine a point on it, ought to provide for the support of all who have *staid at home!*

The plan proposed by these German workingmen for the accomplishment of their desires, is this: that not only our City Government, but our State and National Governments should give out work on as many "public buildings and public works" as possible; and commence immediately the work on "all the buildings, streets and water-works which have been projected." And this work is to be conducted by day labor hired by the Government, and not by contracts, as heretofore.

The Germans, as a race, let us say here in their favor, are a sensible and practical people. They are industrious and honest, moreover, and intensely liberty-loving and patriotic. They desire to support themselves by labor; and that is worthy. But the Utopian philosophers among them, who dream of conducting our Government on Socialistic theories, and who win adherents among their unthinking countrymen, do an immense deal of harm; and though not intending it, they may find themselves before long the most efficient abettors of the aristocratical, Pro-Slavery treason of the South. The error with these German radicals and reformers lies in their total misconception of the American form of Government. Their own idea of a State is that it is composed of two essential parts—a governing party, which represents wealth, power and authority, and derives in an especial manner the benefits of Government; and a subject party, which represents the laboring and dependent classes, whose toil sustains society in peace, and whose arms defend the State in war. Hence the deduction of the "Socialist," that the aristocratical or governing part of the State should take care of the toiling and dependent masses, by furnishing them labor which will give them food and clothes.

This is really the relation of a State in most European Governments, with which only our Socialist philosophers are familiar; but it is by no means the theory or fact of American Governments. Here, in the United States, there are not two parts in the Government—a wealthy and superior class, and a laboring and inferior class. The Government and the people are one and the same. Their interests are identical and indivisible; so that when a man asks the Government to provide him a living, he is only asking and teaching others to ask himself to procure himself sustenance. He cannot get from Government anything that the Government must not first get from himself before it can be given to him.

If "individual enterprise and industry" are broken down by the prevailing war, as the Socialists aver, then how is the Government to pay for work on public buildings, streets and water-works? The disasters that cripple men so that they cannot conduct "private enterprises," in an equal measure disables them from paying taxes to the City, State and National Treasuries. It is a short round, in which all go to the bottom of bankruptcy together.

Here is the correct view for our Socialist workingmen to take: The war we are waging is not for the benefit of the Government—otherwise than as the people, German workingmen and all are the Government. The war is primarily for workingmen, for their right to their own labor, and to the full rewards of it; for their right to go where they will, into any State, in search of any climate or soil in the entire Union wherein to employ their labor; for their right to have their labor honorable and remunerative, and not degraded and underworked by the labor of slaves, as the Secessionists are attempting. In the event of the latter's success, to whom or to what would the German workingmen appeal for help? To their strong right arms, to their sabres and muskets. And so should they feel and act in the war that prevails.

Government now truly has a vast amount of work to do, and able-bodied men are in request. But it is not to build new houses; it is to protect those already built from falling into an enemy's hands. The Government greatly needs labor and skill; but it is labor on intrenchments and skill in shooting guns. It will have plenty of money to pay for such service, but none for "public buildings, streets and water-works." So the people—the working-men—who pay the taxes have agreed, and the Government is their voice only.

If a man desires honorable employment, and is reduced to such strait that he must ask for it or starve, he ought not to dictate what sort of employment he must have. Let us illustrate, for the edification of our socialist philosophers: Suppose a German workingman, out of employment, should visit the home of a well-to-do farmer in the country, and find the stables, the barn and the mansion unhappily on fire and in danger of burning up. The working-man says to the farmer: "I want work. You will please give me a hedge to trim, a fence to make, or a house to build." The farmer replies: "I have no time nor means *now* for such work. My house burns, I am in danger of losing my home, my plate, and jewels, my gold, my patrimony, my accumulated wealth of years. Help me to put out the fires, bring water, raise ladders, direct the hose, seize and bind the incendiaries; I will pay you for *that* labor, and give you a home in my house and a share in the farm's prosperity always hereafter." What would be thought of the honesty, or justice, or fidelity of that workingman's heart, if he should say, "No, I do not like the work; besides, my wife's uncle's cousin, who is 'a near relation,' helped you, three hours, this morning, when the fire first broke out; and after that, I think all his 'relations' should be taken care of by you." Is it not clear that such a man, so far from being regarded as an enemy to their designs by the wicked incendiaries surrounding the farmer's houses and plunging their torches into them, would be considered their most faithful friends and allies?

Grow on Constitutional Rights.

Traitors at home and sympathizers with traitors abroad persist in discussing the question of the insurrection against the American Government as if it were simply a question of interpretation of written Constitutions. Is secession a reserved right of a State or not? Is State sovereignty independent of and superior to the sovereignty of the Union? Does not the Republican principle entitle a people to change their Government at pleasure? And if a State wishes to withdraw from a Union that it no longer loves, why should it be restrained? What part of the Constitution forbids it? So the debate goes on, as if the issue involved was one of merely abstract consideration and interpretation, in which the sharpest polemic is apt to have the victory and the accord of right.

But this view of the question is deeply erroneous. A Constitution is an instrument for defining a Government and securing the rights of a people. But at best it is only an expedient—defective and inadequate, as all human inventions are. A nation's vicissitudes and necessities can never be wholly foreseen and provided for; and Constitutions are to be construed by the exigencies of the people they are to protect. Constitutions were made for the people—not the people for Constitutions.

Constitutions are often to be construed outside of the letter of them, to meet unforeseen peril; but yet consistently with them, because their object is to conserve the personal liberty and territorial empire. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, happily touched on a subject that illustrates these views, in a speech that he made on Saturday night, from the St. Nicholas Hotel, in reply to a serenade with which he was honored. After speaking of the purchase of Louisiana, including the immense country lying west of the Mississippi River, where millions of freemen now have their homes, and of the purchase of Florida, Mr. GROW continued:

"Your fathers believed that it was one of the questions of vital importance for the future of the country that *no foreign jurisdiction should have a home at the mouth of the Mississippi or in Florida*; and yet, to-day, the men who settled those territories you permit to organize into States, and to set up an independent jurisdiction over them—an act for which your fathers were ready to wage war and peril their lives to prevent. To-day you are ready to permit traitors at home to do what no foreign Power heretofore dare attempt. [Cries of "Never, never."]

* * * * * * *

Let there be but one war; better it should cost millions of lives than that we should live in hourly dread of wars, contiguous to a people *who could make foreign alliances, and land armies upon our shores to destroy our liberties.* [Applause.] Though it may cost blood and treasure, the experiment must be made."

Here are practical considerations—here are national dangers and necessities—wholly outside of the text of the written Constitution. The abstract right of secession might be proved clear as the noon-day sun, and its assertion be recognized by all the powers of Europe, but yet the United States could never concede it, and will never concede it, till their power as a nation is utterly broken and gone. Secession may be proved in the schools; dismemberment of the Republic can only come by the sword.

The Handcuff Story.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes what purports to be a letter from JOHN L. HODSEN, Adjutant-General of the State of Maine, addressed to Col. DUNNELL, of one of the Maine Regiments, concerning one Capt. BRADY, whom the Government had decided not to commission. The letter instructs the Colonel how to suppress any difficulty that might result from an apprehended resistance of BRADY'S men;—and at the close the writer remarks: "You will require *several dozen* handcuffs for prisoners taken in battle, if not for your own folks, and you had better procure them now."

The Baltimore *Exchange*, the organ of the aristocratic wing of the Secessionists of that City, cites this letter as proof of the statement which it made a few days since on the pretended authority of a "letter from Richmond, written to a gentleman of that city," that *thirty thousand* handcuffs were found with the Union Army, as well as "ropes with nooses to hang traitors." We denounced the statement as false, and called upon the *Exchange* for the proof which it pretended to have of its truth. This Maine letter is all its reply. It may possibly be genuine, but it has not the slightest bearing on the statement of the *Exchange*. It relates solely to the internal discipline of a Maine regiment, in Maine, and has nothing whatever to do with the "30,000 handcuffs" said to have been taken from the Union Army, to be used for prisoners.

We do not believe that any "gentleman" in Baltimore has received a letter from anybody in Richmond who "has a man from Manassas who *saw* the handcuffs, or the ropes with nooses to hang traitors." The story is a base and infamous fiction, invented by somebody to inflame the passions of the Southern people, and repeated by the *Exchange* to fortify secession in the City of Baltimore.

The *Exchange* makes a feeble attempt to vindicate BEAUREGARD'S infamous falsehood, contained in a proclamation to the people of Virginia, that the Union troops were invading that State with the motto of "Beauty and Booty." The following is what the *Exchange* has to say on this point:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD'S proclamation we do not propose to discuss, for we are satisfied that the assertion of *every leading journal in New-York knew the fact that a Pennsylvania paper incited volunteers to enlist by holding out the promise of 'Beauty and Booty,'* and that placards containing the same motto were distributed through portions of that State, and were also to be seen some months ago in some parts of New-York City."

So far as we are concerned, we have never seen nor heard of any such placards, either in Pennsylvania or in this City. We have never seen any paper which incited volunteers to enlist by holding out any such promise. Nor shall we believe that either of these statements has the slightest foundation in truth, until we have some better proof of it than the assertion of the editor of the *Exchange*.

But if they were true they would fall infinitely short of sustaining the proclamation of this rebel General. It would be perfectly easy, and thoroughly in keeping with their usual tactics, for Secessionists to print and circulate such placards for the very purpose to which the *Exchange* now puts them; and if any such ever were circulated, or if ever any such promises were held out, it has been done by Secessionists, or by their agents, or for the purpose of aiding their cause. But Gen. BEAUREGARD asserted that the Union troops adopted this as their motto, on entering Virginia. He knew that the assertion was false at the time he made it. And nothing in his whole career has done more to earn for him the scorn and contempt of those who were formerly his associates in the Army, and who had always regarded him as a gentleman and a man of honor, than this wanton and infamous slander. He may survive the infamy of his rebellion:—but he can never outlive the personal disgrace of a shameless mendacity, which finds no apologist except in the editor of the Baltimore *Exchange*.

Pious Mendacity.

We published yesterday the joint proclamation of Generals JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, announcing the victory of the 21st of July. It is a short but windy document,—devoted primarily to falsehood and secondly to pious thanksgiving. It is dated the 28th, so that a whole week was required for its incubation.

These twin Generals start off with the declaration that "one week ago a *countless host* of men, organized into an Army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia." "Countless host" is a very good phrase, for it sounds very large and may mean very little. It is certainly rather strong to apply to the 18,000 men whom Gen. MCDOWELL led against the rebels at Manassas,—especially as, according to their own statement, the rebels themselves had 35,000 on the field or in its immediate vicinity, and twice as many within easy reach. This little bit of rhetoric, however, is a very proper introduction to what follows:

"Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. *Their Generals came in almost regal state.* Their ministers, Senators *and women* came to witness the immolation of this Army and the subjugation of our people, and to *celebrate these with wild revelry.*"

This gives one rather a striking idea of what these Generals consider "regal state." Our Generals came on horseback,—without any accompanying baggage, except, perhaps, a change of clothes and a few sandwiches. Gen. MCDOWELL had a very solid and reliable grey horse, and a fish-basket containing *grog* slung across the saddle; but this can scarcely be considered "regal state," even by the simplest of the new-fangled Republicans who are fighting in support of a Pro-Slavery Despotism.

As to the ministers, senators and women, we can only say that they are mainly imaginary and fictitious. The women were purely so. One of the rebel Generals is said to have entertained high society at Richmond with anecdotes of sundry ladies from Washington with whom he passed the evening after the battle at Centreville. He was giving loose rein to his fancy. There was not a single lady from Washington at Centreville on the day of the battle. The whole story, like a thousand others of the same kind, has been trumped up for effect.

As to the pious part of this proclamation, we do not care to comment upon it. We are so delighted that the rebels are disposed to thank God for anything, that we are quite inclined to overlook their sham gratitude in this instance.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—A little difficulty has arisen in Japan, between the American Minister and the representatives of France and England, which is not very clearly explained by the diplomatic correspondence to which it has given rise. It seems that after the murder of Mr. HUESKEN, the Interpreter to the American Legation, the British and French Ministers left their former residences, under a plea of danger, and went to reside at Yokohama, whither the Japanese Government sent Commissioners to treat with them. Mr. HARRIS, who had not shared their apprehensions, declined to become a party to the negotiations or even to sign the summary of their proceedings. This gave rise to a very tart correspondence with the British Minister, Mr. ALLCOCK, who took occasion to express his decided censure of the general tenor of Mr. HARRIS' intercourse with the Japanese. Mr. HARRIS, in reply, vindicates himself, and repels the imputations upon the Japanese Govern-

ment in which Mr. ALLCOCK had indulged. He does not regard the Government as in the least degree responsible for Mr. HUESKEN'S murder, but charges it to his own imprudence. In disregarding the frequent warnings he had received. Mr. HARRIS also denies that he has ever been subjected to personal ill-treatment, and insists upon the good policy, as well as the justice, of trusting to the good faith and upright intentions of the Japanese Government.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.—We continue the publication of the reports of the several officers engaged at the battle of Bull Run. They are not especially cheerful reading for hot weather, but they are essential to an accurate knowledge of the details of that engagement. We commend them to the careful perusal of all who think of volunteering for the war. They may learn from it that they are expected to do something besides *march* and complain of hardships,—and that there is a chance to reap disgrace as well as honor in the service.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Taxation—Effect upon the People—The Assessment Rate Compared with that of Other Countries, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Nations unaccustomed to the weight of heavy taxation, are as restive and intractable as a broken horse, which resents as an insult the imposition of burthens calculated to impede his elasticity of motion. But as the fiery steed gradually tones down under the gentle persuasives of the master, and at length learns to submit with grace, if not with humiliation, to the pressure of the saddle, or to draw the chaise, so a people, though free and high-spirited, may at length be constrained by the pressure of circumstances, to render up to Government an amount of taxes which was deemed utterly unendurable before the National necessity arose. It is proposed to raise eighty millions by taxes, for the purpose of paying the ordinary expenses of Government, together with the interest of the vast sums which will be borrowed to prosecute the war, and our people stare at each other as if the like of such expenditures were unheard of.

Intelligent men harbor a doubt whether this great country will be able to stand up under the burthens that are about to be imposed on it, and fears are entertained that the people will grow weary of a war which can only be waged at such a price, though it be fought for the maintenance of the best Government in the world, and though failure or abandonment would be the dismemberment of the Union, the inauguration of anarchy, and the destruction of public prosperity.

But those who entertain these gloomy forebodings, founded upon the idea of the inadequacy of the National resources to the great exigency which presses on them, have only to consult the condition of other countries—even their ordinary condition—to say nothing of periods of war, to be reassured. They have only to consult the history of England to find that the taxation to which the people of this country are to be subjected, or to which they would be subjected by the necessity of meeting still larger outlays, are small—insignificant—in comparison with those borne by the British nation in the early part of this century. In 1792, when that country commenced her long war with France under BONAPARTE, her population, including Ireland, which was disaffected and disposed to side with the enemy, was not more than half that of the loyal States of this Union at the present moment. We are twenty-three millions, the United Kingdom was less than twelve millions. Our public debt is ninety millions, that of the British nation was *eleven hundred millions*. Our wealth and resources in proportion to population, is far greater than Great Britain's was at that period—which was long prior to the era of cotton manufactures, of steamboats, and of railroads. In a word, with double the population, treble or quadruple the commerce and agriculture and probably as much manufactures, we commence our war for the defence of the national life and Government with less than one-eleventh of the amount of National Debt which Great Britain owed when, in 1792, she made war upon France At that period, before a blow was struck, the annual expenditure of Britain, exclusive of Ireland was alone sixteen millions of pounds, or $80,000,000, of which vast sum about $46,000,000, or nearly three-fifths, went to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the debt, and the remainder to pay current expenses. The interest of our debt is yet trifling, and even when we shall have to meet the interest of the large loans which are authorized, it will bear no proportion to that which Great Britain raised at the commencement of the war.

But in the progress of the war, during the twenty-three or four years which followed, the debt of Britain and the taxes grew to such proportions as would be incredible, if the evidence of the facts were not as public and as patent as the reign of a monarch or the official term of a President. In 1793 that Government borrowed £4,500,000, or about $20,000,000; the next year, $60,000,000; and during the two succeeding years, $400,000,000 of our money! In the meantime the taxes grew apace. Commencing with £16,382,435, or about $80,000,000, they gradually rose to £49,652,472, or about $244,000,000, in 1804; and to £72,131,214, or about $350,000,000 in 1815. These enormous taxes were raised in England, Scotland and Wales alone, to the exclusion of Ireland.

At the end of the war with France the British Government remitted taxes to the extent of $200,000,000 of our money, and still reserved enough to pay expenditures.

I have no French statistics at hand from which might be shown, in like manner, that the people of that country have been subjected to a degree of taxation which would be deemed impossible in this country; and the same is true of every country of Europe.

Those great sums raised by the British Government for public and general purposes, are entirely similar in their application to those contributed to our General Government. In England, as in this country, they have their local and municipal taxes and outlays, just as we have, and if our complicated system introduces a new wheel—the State Governments—into the machinery of politics, the expense attending it finds its counterpart in the English system, where the General Government is burthened with items of expense from which ours is exempt.

But among the most remarkable instances on record of the power of a people to pay taxes, and the indifference with which they submit to heavy burdens, is furnished in the municipal finances of New-York City, with which a large number of your readers have reason to be acquainted. For some years past, I believe, your City Government has cost five or six millions, and if the population of the whole Union were taxed at that rate, the sum of National revenue would be from three to four hundred millions. OBSERVER.

TERRIFIC STORM IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.—The western part of Michigan, especially the region about Niles, was visited Wednesday night by a severe storm of rain, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Trees were uprooted, buildings destroyed, cattle and horses killed, and in some instances human life lost.

The barn of G. S. BASSET, in Niles, was struck by lightning, and a fine horse killed. The house of CHARLES MOORE, near Pokagon, was also struck, and completely riddled. Eleven persons were in the house, but no one was injured. A boy and team, working in a field near Lawton, were struck and all killed.

The night express train coming west on the Michigan Central Railroad, ran into a culvert three miles west of Dowagiac. The culvert was new, and of stone, and built this season. In the darkness, the engineer did not see that it was gone. The train was running at full speed. The engine cleared the open space, but the two forward coaches were smashed, and four persons injured, whose names are not ascertained; none were killed. A bridge at Pokagon was carried away yesterday morning.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Mount Washington Carriage-road Finished.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MOUNT WASHINGTON SUMMIT, CUSHMAN'S HOUSE, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

The 8th of August, 1861, will be forever memorable in the history of the White Mountains. The summit of Mount Washington has invited the curiosity of the naturalist and scientific explorer, and attracted thither the footsteps of the pleasure-tourist and the scholar, from the first discovery of the coast of New England. The most extravagant stories were told as to its height, and the mineral treasures contained within its rocks. An estimate from partial measurement by the celebrated Dr. BELKNAP 70 years ago, made Mount Washington from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea level.

In 1851, Prof. GUYOT established the height of Mount Washington at 6,291 feet, by the most careful barometrical observations; and subsequently, in the same year or next succeeding one, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company caused a measurement by the spirit level, by W. A. GOODWIN, Esq., Civil Engineer, who fixed the height at 6,285 feet. The engineers of the Coast Survey, in 1853, found the height of Mount Washington 6,293 feet, by a similar measurement. These slight differences arose from a variation of the base line or the different methods of ascertaining the sea level. The mean of the two measurements by GUYOT and GOODWIN, 6,288 feet, has been adopted as the true height of the summit of Mount Washington. The other peaks of the group are as follows:

	Height ft.
Mount Washington	6,288
Mount Adams	5,794
Mount Jefferson	5,714
Mount Madison	5,365
Mount Monroe	5,384
Mount Clay	5,553
Mount Franklin	4,904
Mount Clinton	4,320
Mount Pleasant	4,764
Gap between Washington and Clay	5,417
Gap between Washington and Monroe	5,100
Gap between Adams and Clay	4,979
Gap between Adams and Jefferson	4,939
Gap between Jefferson and Madison	4,912
Limit of trees on Washington, north side	4,150

I am, therefore, writing you to-day at an elevation of 6,288 feet above New-York Harbor, 2,138 feet above the limit of trees, and in a temperature of 48° at noon Ice of considerable thickness formed here in the open air last night. The air was clear till within a few rods of the summit, when a fleecy cloud occasionally visited the summit, and then passed off to the East or vanished out of sight.

Before describing the events of the day, I must give you some account of the enterprise that has brought us to this spot.

The Portland and Montreal Railroad, which was projected in 1844, and commenced in 1846, ran its line along the valley of the Androscoggin east of and close to the base of the White Mountain group. The approach to the summit of the mountains on the east was far more difficult than on the west, but far more imposing also, from the fact that they fall off into precipitate cliffs on the south and east, while long slopes mark their outline on the northwest. All the earlier travelers ascended from the east, but for years and years the western sides were sought for their easier means of ascent.

The railroad changed the course of travel. The Alpine Station, at Gorham, was only seven miles from the Summit of Mount Washington in a direct line, but a circuitous route of fifteen miles was the most agreeable for tourists. The spacious Alpine House, at Gorham, became at once the central point of all the Mountain travel, and under the management of the enterprising and successful HITCHCOCK, it has become the finest Mountain House in this part of the world.

Private enterprise soon opened various routes to the mountains from Gorham, and a carriage-road to the Glen House, eight miles from Gorham, produced its appropriate results in the noble hotel of THOMPSON, enlarged from time to time, but still retaining its original name, the Glen House. In reaching Gorham, 91 miles from Portland, the railway ascended 802 feet. From thence to the Glen House, eight miles, 830 feet more were overcome, and from the Glen House to the Tip-Top House where I now write, 4,656 feet more of elevation are to be accomplished. A public-house was soon erected on the summit—a rude structure, of course, and a second one followed, and the stream of travel sat strongly to the east side of the mountain. But the fatigue of the ascent was not much diminished. The railway reached the Alpine Station, 1851, and its opening was made the occasion of an imposing celebration July 23, 1851. The Portland and Montreal Railway, 293 miles in length, was opened through July 18, 1853. This event gave a rapid development to the spirit of mountain travel. In the course of this year, 1853, Mr. JOSEPH S. HALL, the successful guide of the Mountain, proposed to Mr. ABNER LOWELL, an intelligent citizen of Portland, on his way over the Mountains, the plan of a carriage-road to the summit. They together propounded the idea to Mr. R. I. ROBINSON, a public-spirited merchant of Portland, then at the Alpine House. These three presented the scheme to D. O. MACOMBER, Esq., of Whitesboro, New-York, then stopping at the hotel. Mr. MACOMBER took up the idea at once, came to Portland, and set the plan on foot. The first published statement of the project, written by JOHN A. POOR, Esq., of Portland, was published in the *State of Maine* newspaper, in August, 1853. Eight years of persistent labor have witnessed the success of this project, and Mr. HALL and Mr. LOWELL and Mr. ROBINSON to-day shared the honors they so richly deserve.

The work proved more expensive than the estimates, and the company broke down under the load, and Mr. MACOMBER left the charge of it as President. The work was stopped. The contractors, Messrs. ROGERS & RICH, preserved, and through the efforts mainly of Mr. J. P. RICH, a new company was formed. Hon. DAVID PINGREE, of Salem, the proprietor of Mount Washington, became enlisted with Mr. RICH—and President of the new corporation, with Messrs. William Hayward, of Lancaster, N. H.; Messrs. Wm. Senter, (of the firm of Lowell and Senter,) J. P. Rich and R. I. Robinson, of Portland; A. B. Morrill, of Boston, and Mr. Martin, of Salem, as Directors,—Mr. Haywood acting as Clerk, and Mr. Senter as Treasurer. Mr. Rich has been the manager, and more to his exertions than to those of any other, is the success of the road due. The Road Company have an authorized capital of $100,000, and have expended $63,000 in finishing the road so far. Mr. LOWELL has been from the first, with Mr. R. I. ROBINSON, its fast and steady friend in the way of material aid, though not now in the Direction of the Company.

Much work was done on this line in 1855, and so on from year to year. But three miles of distance from the Summit remained for this year's work. The line had been most scientifically determined by Mr. J. S. RICKER, Civil Engineer, who felt his way from the Summit by every possible route, and by winding along, over and around every projecting spur, or shoulder of the mountain, reached the Glen House in a distance of eight miles, averaging 586 feet of ascent to a mile, or one foot in nine. In no case does the ascent exceed one foot in five horizontal.

The ride up is slow and tedious, but so thoroughly protected is the outer line by a stone parapet wall, that the descent is an unbroken trot of 8 miles, requiring at most only one hour's time. So we are assured by those who have tried the experiment.

ALPINE HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Our return yesterday was accomplished in one hour and eight minutes, including stoppages on the road. So that one hour is sufficient from the Summit House to the Glen. The historian of the occasion has told the story of what was done so briefly and so well in the register of the Alpine House, that I cannot do better than to copy it. It is as follows:

Extract from Register of Alpine House, Aug. 9, 1861.

The Directors of the Mount Washington Carriage-road Company, with twenty-four invited guests, made a visit on Thursday (Aug. 8) for the formal opening of that road. The entire party were driven to the door of the "Tip-Top House" in three of JOHN B. HASCOCK'S mountain carriages, built expressly for mountain use and tendered by him for this occasion. The Directors carriage was driven—the first to the summit—by ABRAHAM BUDELL. The entire party dined together at the "Tip-Top House" by invitation of the proprietor, Mr. D. N. CUSHMAN. The workmen on the road, in a body, paraded before this company in honor of the occasion, marshaled by Mr. JOSEPH S. HALL and brother. A national salute was fired from a rifle cannon (6-pounder) brought up to Gorham for this purpose by Mr. S. T. COZZEN, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The departure from the 'Alpine House' took place at 7 o'clock, and the return was at sunset; the day was beautifully auspicious, and the time upon the mountain was spent in services appropriate to this extraordinary occasion. Speeches were made by J. P. RICH, Esq., in behalf of the Corporation, and by Hon. WM. WILLIS, Hon. J. S. LITTLE, JOHN A. POOR, Esq., ROBERT I. ROBINSON, Esq. Mr. HAMILTON WILLIS acted as Marshal. Some charming echoes were produced by cannon firing, and the National flag was tastefully displayed at eligible points on the mountain top. Numbers of citizens from the neighborhood participated in the celebration, and the entire day passed off with much *eclat*."

One hundred and thirty names were registered at the Summit House before the return of the party, and including the workmen, 50 in all, over 200 persons stood together on the summit of Mount Washington yesterday. The weather was agreeable, and very nearly clear. South, the eye took in the vallies of the Saco and Ellis Rivers, and the long range of mountains that cluster and converge between them and Lake Winnepiseoge. East, the range of hills that stretch from Paris to Umbagog Lake including Speckled Mountain and Bald Pate, lying between Newry and Andover; northeast the Valley of the Androscoggin and its tributaries, and the waters of Umbagog Lake, overlooked from the north by Escohos Mountain and Camel's Rump. Directly north the peaks of Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Clay shut off the distant mountains of Canada, while northwest lies the Valley of the Connecticut, with its smooth fields and smiling villages of Lancaster and Jackson. The Green Mountain range stretches along from Mansfield Mountain the highest peak of it, 4,436 feet in height—to the sharply defined summit of Jay Peak further north. The rounded, white summits of the Stratford Peaks form a singularly pleasing contrast to the otherwise unvarying scenes of the distant landscape. Southwest, the Franconia Group and the Moose Hillocks range, varying in heights of from 5,290 feet—of Lafayette Peak or Great Haystack Mountain—to 4,790, the highest peak of the Moose Hillock Mountains, seem to lift their gray summits above Mount Washington. In fact, the refraction of the rays of light produces a singular illusion on the vision, and one feels an inevitable conviction that all the distant ranges of mountains rise higher than the spot from which you observe them. All strangers concur in this statement, that the most distant view from Mount Washington, on all sides, is like that of a huge wall of mountains, raised far higher than this monarch of them all on which you stand.

In a perfectly clear day the range of vision from the summit of Washington takes in every variety of landscape, from the placid waters of the Atlantic, over 70 miles distant, to the pyramidal summit of Katahdin, 120 miles east; and west, the range of the Green Mountains, hill and valley,—bald, granite peaks and wooded mountains,—countless streams, stretching their silver threads through green fields and meadows,—lake and pond, whose glassy surface reflects the glancing sunlight, the broad expanse of ocean, sprinkled with snowy sails; the flags that float so free over the good City of Portland, distant seventy miles from the spot on which we stand are seen from the top of the mountain.

But of the attractions of this mountain scenery in its natural features, I do not propose to speak, except as connected with the enterprise that brought us hither. It was a far-seeing and generous spirit that animated those who projected it and carried it successfully through. Its economic and its scientific results will fully compensate them. While yielding a fair rate of profit as an investment of capital, it will add to the means of knowledge in all branches of natural science. The base and sides of these mountains are clothed with a rich and luxurious forest of the country. Pine is found in the lower regions, with the maple and birch, till you pass upward, through a range of vegetation equal to 20 degress of north latitude, into Alpine plants, mosses and lichens, affording the varieties of vegetation, like the north of Europe or of Labrador. We brought back beautiful specimens of Alpine flora, such as are common in Lapland, Greenland and Siberia.

As you pass up the side of the mountain, you are interested by the constant changes of vegetation, of the varieties of the flora, till you emerge into open space, without any obstruction of the view. This is, to many, the most fascinating of all the sights of the mountains. The nearer landscape has all the distinctness of a picture, and the richness of verdure is more pleasing than the indistinct outline produced by a more elevated point of sight.

What the influence of this work of carrying people to the top of Mount Washington, without labor and without fatigue, is to accomplish, no one can yet, with certainty, predict. But that it will induce the building of a first-class hotel on the summit, no one can for a moment doubt. The carriage road will, with equal certainty, soon be extended along the crest of the ridge that connects Clay, Jefferson, Adams and Madison with Mount Washington; and the rivalry of hotels on the tops of the mountains will be as sharp as at Newport, Saratoga or Niagara. Where one pleasure tourist seeks Niagara, hundreds will rejoice in the opportunity of visiting two zones of Nature in a single trip, and learn more of the beauties and the wonders of the universe than can be elsewhere found in any one spot on the continent. Placed in the midst of the temperate zone, and accessible to all who seek pleasure in the more refined enjoyment of scientific knowledge, the White Mountains are for the first time practically brought to the knowledge of men. He who writes from this place ten or twenty years hence will promise greater results in the future than I have hinted at to-day.

French Views of American Affairs.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, July 28.

* * * Is it permitted to believe that the South will yield, and that the Union will be maintained? Though to-morrow's telegraph may mock to-day's prediction, we do not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. What authorises us to speak thus is precisely the famous battle which is always going to but never does take place. We Europeans who enjoy the enviable happiness of having two million professional soldiers, are inclined to despise the American Volunteers, because they do not immediately fly at each other's throats. But if they do not fight, do not imagine it is because they fear death. A Western pioneer exposes his life, perhaps, as many times in the course of the year as the bravest European soldier. * * * But in proportion as the situation develops, the clearer becomes one fact of which the South had not dreamed, namely: That the war is useless; and another fact, still more singular, which the North will be obliged to confess before long, viz.: That war is all but impossible. They do not fight, in fact, because they do not know how to begin the conflict. Neither Army is organized for a long campaign; the spaces necessary to be occupied on each side are immense; and hardly could the most ingenious tacticians of Europe, having at their disposal old troops, be prepared to concentrate in masses, as wanted, or to spread themselves over the face of a country in a multitude of platoons—hardly could *they* solve the problem of occupying so vast a field of operations. If the Anti-President of the South, (we must say, under the circumstances, Anti-President, as they used to say Anti-Pope in the Middle Ages,) if the Anti-President of the South, JEFF. DAVIS, had been able to carry out his first plan—to inundate Virginia with troops, take possession of Washington by a rapid march, there proclaim himself sole legitimate President of the whole Confederation, drag into Congress the hesitating and the neutral, frighten the timid, and thus impose on the North, by quasi-legal means, the principle of the unlimited extension of Slavery—a short campaign of that sort might have been of some service to the South. Now that the plan has failed, what can be the result of the war? If the slaveholding South succeeds in breaking up the Union, it will have created by its side a separate State which will be an open asylum for all fugitive slaves. If the North collects an Army sufficiently formidable to invade the South and conquer it, the Union, at least in its present form, becomes dissolved by the very fact of victory; the most subtle imagination fails to conceive of a National system in which one-half of the federated States belongs, against its will, to a league, and at the same time remains free.

What, then, is wanted to save the Union? That the South seek to reenter it. And what is required to bring the South to this voluntary submission? *Blockade and wait!* This was President LINCOLN'S first idea, and everything proves it was a good one. So far, the North has lost nothing by temporizing. Certainly we do not blame the North for arming, and holding itself ready to repel force by force, for by this course they have saved the National capital. We do not blame Mr. LINCOLN for having asked of Congress 400,000 soldiers and $400,000,000. On learning this vote, the South, which has already had occasion to make some very unpleasant reflections on that head, will have food for still more unpleasant ones. The planters will feel their blood cool when they see the Northern Republicans puting forth such patriotism, decided to push party zeal as far as they, and, if need be, carry matters with fanatical obstinacy. But if these 400,000 soldiers, voted by the North were to form a cordon of 400,000 Custom-house officers along the frontiers of the Southern States, if they were to hermetically seal their ports for a few months, the South would soon begin to send Ambassadors. The South only live by the manufactures of the North. * * * Besides, in order resolutely to support the miseries which would arise from a rigorous blockade, it needs that the South be animated against the North by a passion not only very stubborn, but very unanimous. Southern unanimity! *We have no faith in it.* There is too great a divergence of interests between the planters and the non-slaveholding whites. Thanks to the ignorance in which the poor whites are plunged, the territorial aristocracy have been able to drag them into the struggle. In order that the mistake should be realized it only needs that the latter class have time for reflection. As soon as they begin to ask why they are defending Slavery at the price of so many sacrifices—they whom Slavery ruins and holds in crushing inferiority—*we have no fear what their attitude toward the North will be.*

The policy of waiting, too, which for a few months was advantageous to the South, henceforth begins to be more and more favorable to the cause of the Union. *We may now look forward to the dissolution of the Southern league by the operation of causes which, though hidden, are yet active—and it is precisely on account of this well-grounded assurance, that the National Army is able to wait quietly on the banks of the Potomac without allowing the blow to fall.*

News from California by the Pony Express.

POST KEARNEY, Sunday, Aug. 11.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, with the following news for the agent of the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 31.

Arrived, 28th, ship *Star of the Union*, Boston; 30th, *Asa Eldridge*, New-York; steamer *Maria*, Harwin. Sailed, 28th, ship *Jean Guyon*, Valparaiso; bark *H. H. Almy*, Sydney.

The *Star of the Union*, on July 19, lat. 33° North, saw two clipper ships bound to San Francisco.

In consequence of the arrival of the *Sonora* steamer the *Golden Gate* will sail to-morrow for Panama.

The ship *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York, cleared on the 27th. The most important details of her cargo are as follows: 11,778 sacks meal, 100 packages salmon, &c., 700 hides.

Coffee, teas, sugars and brandies continue in excellent demand, on account of the anticipated changes in the Tariff. There is an increasing demand for general merchandise, without noticeable change in prices, on account of Eastern advices of renewed dangers from privateers. Insurances on treasury shipments are 4 per cent., notwithstanding which treasure will go forward freely in to-morrow's steamer. Large shippers are generally dividing risks by partial insurance. Money easy, and bankers are willing to lend at 1½ per month.

The annual season of fires has arrived, with the usual ravages in the mountain passes.

A fire at Da Portu, Necora Co., on the 27th, destroyed the entire business portion of the town, excepting only a few buildings. Estimated loss $168,000, of which $30,000 is insured.

At Columbia, on the 27th, the theatre and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood were burned. Loss $27,000

There had been two fires at San Francisco, but they were of no great importance. The largest one on Davis-street, between Clay and Commercial streets, destroyed a number of wooden buildings. Loss $10,000 to $12,000.

The Overland Telegraph has been extended 25 miles further eastward. The end of the wire is now 125 miles east of Carson Valley, and progressing at the rate of 25 miles per week.

The Pony Express news is telegraphed to San Francisco two days before it arrives.

LATER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OUTER STATION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 2.

Arrived 31st, ship *Indianian*, Boston; sailed 1st, *Golden Gate*, with $1,370,000 in treasure, and 225 passengers.

BATORM, BUTLER & Co., was nearly destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss of about $50,000.

The Breckinridge Democrats held a ratification meeting in San Francisco on the night of the 31st. Ten thousand men crowded Music Hall, and created such uproar that the meeting could not proceed.

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Gate*:

Capt. Porter, U. S. A.; Major De Courteney, U. S. A.; Capt. Hart and servant, U. S. A.; Capt. Harding and family; J. B. McPherson, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. Bodges, U. S. A.; Capt. Crooks, U. S. A.; Lieut. Conner, U. S. A.; Capt. Jones, U. S. A.; Capt. Smith, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wilson, U. S. A.; Ed. Geyton; Mrs. Dr. White and child; G. B. Royton; Mrs. H. Y. Badger, child and servant; J. W. Wild; Sam'l D. Stone and wife; Mrs. L. M. Cutler; Miss A. J. Porter; Mrs. Benseley; W. L. Warren and family; G. Reachy and friend; Mrs. Haffinch; L. G. Gier; Rev. W. Morton; P. Wassim; W. J. Frost; G. Lamoreaux, R. S. Terry, Mrs. Rollings and infant; E. W. Cosi, J. B. Swazy, Capt. David Anderson and wife; Isadora Merastat, wife and servant; Guardicht Raft, Gurham W. Cheranaff, J. J. Reynter, W. Vincent, Mrs. O. Watts and 4 children; Capt. Baxter, H. and J. Byrnes, F. M. Spring, C. A. Hutton, W. Muller, Gustave Nannan, T. Rosy, Thos. Hitch, Jacob Letter, J. Randall, James Hill, G. W. Fricay and child; J. Ross, John Nechay.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning several young men, who had been drinking freely on Saturday night, paid a visit to the house of HENRY BUTHMAN, No. 220 Centre-street, which has a notoriously bad reputation, and there engaged in a bloody fight. How the affray originated is not known, but it was generally participated in, and knives, decanters and clubs were used. Several persons were injured badly, and three men named PETER MORRISON, TIMOTHY O'BRIEN and THOMAS MULLIGAN were stabbed in the side and body by a ruffian known as "Frenchy." Their wounds, however, are not very severe. The Fourteenth Precinct police hurried to the scene of the disturbance, but "Frenchy" had fled before they arrived. BUTHMAN, the proprietor of the place, was arrested.

DEATH IN A BATH.—Late on Saturday evening Mr. P. HAASE, a German, living at No. 366 Eighth-avenue, went to the salt water bath at the Battery for the purpose of bathing. Very soon afterwards he was found dead in the water by one of the attendants. He was the only person in the bath, and the circumstances immediately attending his death are unknown. It is supposed, however, that he became ill, and expired very suddenly. His remains were removed to his late residence, where an inquest will be held upon them.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—CAROLINE SEAMAN, a young woman, who recently came to this City from New-Jersey, and has since been leading a disreputable life, was found on Saturday night upon the sidewalk at the corner of Lispenard and Church streets insensible from the effects of laudanum. She was taken to the Police Station, where Dr. KENNEDY succeeded in removing the poison and placing her life beyond danger. The poor creature stated that she had found her mode of living unendurable, and took the laudanum in the hope of ending her misery. Her case merits attention from the philanthropic.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BARNUM will never have done catering for the amusement of the people. Not satisfied with setting the town talking by exhibiting two live whales, who met with an untimely death in a water-tank, he has imported a real, original, genuine hippopotamus, all the way from the river Nile. The hippopotamus visits us with the express permission of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt.

RECOGNIZED.—The laborer who was killed on Saturday morning in Fifty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, by a blast, has been identified. His name was ANTHONY SHERLOCK, and he was a native of this City, 34 years of age. His head was completely separated from his body by a piece of the rock, and he was otherwise shockingly mangled.

A SAILOR BOY DROWNED.—On Saturday night ERNEST GUTTE, a German lad, 17 years of age, employed as cabin-boy on the ship *Normandy*, lying at the foot of Twenty-first-street, E. R., fell from the gangplank and was drowned. Search was made for the body, but it has not been recovered.

The Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived in this City yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and are stopping at the New-York Hotel. He will to-day proceed on his tour to the North.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince Napoleon and Lieut.-Col. Ferris Pisani, Lieut.-Col. Ragene, Lieut.-Col. Bonfils, and Maurice Sand, of his staff, have returned from Washington, and are at the New-York Hotel. De Lancey Kane and family, and Mrs. Wm. M. Gwin, wife of the California Senator, are also at the New-York Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Gen. E. D. Baker, of California; Judge Bacon, of Utica; Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Marine Corps; and Capt. Adams, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Judge Haight, of California; Col. Grosvenor, of Michigan; Wm. Schier and J. G. Flint, of Boston; and W. W. Spencer, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; F. Van Veit, of Washington; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; Capt. J. M. Hunt, of California; Lt. W. A. Elderkin, of the United States Army, and W. A. Crosby of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mayor Wightman, of Boston; H. H. Wolcott, of Binghampton; Wm. Shackle, of Kentucky; H. N. Bigelow and lady, of Clinton; George Sturgess, of Chicago; W. H. Newbold, of Philadelphia; and George Smith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Lallien and lady, and G. J. Brinkerhoff, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

OPENING OF THE MOUNT WASHINGTON CARRIAGE ROAD.—A letter from Gorham, N. H., states that the White Mountains Carriage Road was opened for travel by carriages through its entire length, to the door of the Summit House, on Thursday, the 8th inst. The Board of Directors intended to reserve the formal opening of the great work until the original grand purposes of the company are fully carried out, which purposes include a good hotel at the summit, some commemorative monuments, and perhaps a suitable observatory for scientific purposes. But the road itself, together with the parapet walls, being now substantially completed, the Directors wisely decided to gratify the public expectations of this quarter of New-England, and allowed the roadway to be opened to the "Top." This occasion, on Thursday, was made the occa of appropriate and semi-felicitous services, which were participated in by gentlemen from all over the country, a large delegation from the neighboring towns, and a party of some twenty gentlemen from Portland, representative men of that enterprising city, who were the especial guests of the Directors.

The "celebrating" party left Gorham after breakfast in three beautiful carriages built expressly for this Mount Washington road. In the *cortege* were a large number of saddle horses with ladies and gentlemen, a glee club, numerous National flags, and a six pounder ride cannon. The leading points on the mountain were looked at; a good dinner partaken by invitation of Mr. CUSHMAN, landlord of the "Tip Top." Speeches were made by Mr. RICH, on part of the corporation, Hon. Mr. WILLIS, Ex-Mayor of Portland, Hon. J. S. Little, John A. Poor, Esq., Mr. Robeson and others; a national salute was fired, and all the workmen on the road marched in procession and paraded on the summit armed with the tools which each respectively had used in hewing out the smooth roadway from the rough mountain side. The whole affair was novel, joyous and inspiring. On the descent glorious echoes were produced by skillful firing from the cannon.—*Boston Journal.*

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days' trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—ROSEKRANS.—At Glen's Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. J. Fennes, Capt. JOHN G. BUTLER, Third Regiment N. Y. V., to ANNIE HUNTINGTON, second daughter of Hon. E. H. Rosekrans.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 11, WM. H., only son of Geo. E. and Mary E. King, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 459 6th-av., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 11, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, relict of the late Christopher Murray, Esq., of Springhill, Fredericton, N. B., daughter of the late Capt. Agnew, of her Majesty's Queen Rangers, 1776.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth and British Province papers please copy.

LOVE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, daughter of Andrew and Agnes Love, aged 18 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 5.d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. J. Peck, No. 222 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JOHN GORDON, aged 26 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 229 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, KATE ANASTASIA, third daughter of James and Catherine Sullivan, aged 17 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The funeral will leave the residence of her parents, No. 17 Willoughby-st., to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLOSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, NEHEMIAH H. CLOSSON, aged 53 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ Vermont papers and Boston *Journal* please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, MARION NINA, daughter of Rev. N. E. and Eleanor V. D. Smith, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 264 Sackett-st.

MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ELBERT, son of V. Mumford and Elizabeth Williams Moore, aged 2 months and 18 days.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

COFFIN.—At Irvington, on Sunday, Aug. 11, CHARLES MCHARG COFFIN, son of Edmund and Sarah H. Coffin, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MERRILL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 10, Hon. JOHN MERRILL, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, the 12th inst., at his late residence, Scotland-st.

SWAN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, of cholera infantum, BENJAMIN LINCOLN SWAN, son of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., and Caroline Swan, aged 1 year, 5 months and 9 days.

DEALL.—At Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 3, Mrs. ETHELINDE DEALL, widow of Peter Deall, in the 96th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

HENS' NESTS—SURE REMEDY FOR EATING EGGS.—Fowls of all kinds, when laying, like a secret place, where their fellows cannot see them. Therefore, they do not like to squat down in the hennery, surrounded by a greedy flock, that are ready to pounce into the nest, as soon as an egg is layed, and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests in nail kegs—not those that are very small, nor the largest ones—but of those that will hold about one hundred pounds of nails. In years past, I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest; but, the past Winter, I have sawed all the kegs in two equal parts—knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the Winter, these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the hennery, about four feet from the floor. Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests, their fellows cannot see them, as they are completely secluded in their cozy little nests; and if they themselves are disposed to eat eggs, they find that, if they attempt to while standing on the edge of the keg, they cannot reach them conveniently; and if they hop down into the nest, and attempt to pick the eggs, they will roll down against their feet, and they soon learn that they are not able to pick hard enough in such a position to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom, covered with a nest of straw. As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the hennery and nailed against the side of the fence, and a little roof made over them.

WHEN SHOULD WHEAT BE CUT.—This is an important inquiry. Most farmers think it must be ripe before the reaper or cradle enters the field. This is a great mistake. A great deal is lost every year, by too long deferring to cut grain. Many thoroughly-tried experiments have been made with grain cut at different stages of maturity, and they have unanimously resulted in a greater yield when grain is cut in a soft or doughy state. The straw, just below the head should have turned somewhat yellow, but the lower part of the stalk should still be green. All kinds of grain when cut in this state will weigh more to the bushel, produce a larger yield to the same quantity of land, and wheat will make more and better flour. The straw is more nutricious, and is better relished by stock. We hope the incredulous will try our recommendation, particularly for oats and wheat, and we feel certain that it will induce them to cut their grain before the kernel has become hard and dry and the straw yellow, as is now generally the case.—*Valley Farmer.*

CRAFT IN ANIMALS' EYES.—Cattle which eat straw from a stack, or thrust their heads into large piles of straw, sometimes get barley beards or oat chaff into their eyes, inflaming and shutting the eye, and causing the flow of water from it, and sometimes producing blindness. S. E. TODD states in the Ohio *Farmer*, that after trying for a cow partly blinded with oat chaff, the various remedies generally prescribed, including powdered burnt alum blown into the eye, the use of honey, &c., to no purpose, he found the best remedy, and one entirely effectual, was to take a silk pocket-handkerchief, draw it tightly over the end of the finger, and after having raised the lid as much as practicable, thrust the covered finger carefully into the eye. The chaff adhered to it, and was at once brought out. He has always succeeded with this remedy. If the finger is not large, it may be passed all around the ball. The animal, if not gentle, will require tying.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF FOWLS.—A French journal states that experiments to ascertain the comparative productiveness of the different breeds of poultry were made last Spring in the Zoological Gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. The number of eggs laid by the fowls in that establishment has been immense, and the sale of them produced in April the sum of 3,083f. It appears that the Asiatic breeds of Nankin and Brahmapootra are the best layers; the French Crevecœurs come next; the Houdans third; the La Fleche fourth; and after them the Dorkings and a Dutch breed. The Nankins and Brahmapootras are also remarkably precocious, and according to some breeders they begin laying in February, and keep on almost to the end of the year.

BEE HARVESTS.—There are for the bees three harvest seasons in every year—Spring, Summer and Autumn. If only one of these yield abundantly, the bees will secure a supply for all their prospective wants; and so likewise if all three are only moderately good. When they can gather plentifully during two of them, they secure a supply and a surplus; and when all three yield amply, there will be a superabundance of stores. As a general rule, destitution and starvation will only occur among bees which are diseased or mismanaged; especially when by improper or excessive pruning in the Spring, they are constrained to use for comb-building the avails of the early harvest, and the later ones prove to be meagre.—*American Bee Journal.*

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high bearing on its summit a good-sized hearted cabbage of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these when cooked form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts. The merit of producing this variety is due to Mr. Wm. Melville, Dalmeny Park Gardens, near Edinburgh, and a very good name to distinguish it would be to call it Dalmeny Sprouts.

POACHED EGGS.—Poached eggs make several excellent dishes; but poaching them is rather a delicate operation, as in breaking the eggs into the water, particular care must be taken to keep the white round the yolk. The best way is to open the small end of the egg with a knife. When the egg is done—it must be very soft—it should be thrown into cold water, where it may be pared, and its appearance improved before it is dished up. Poached eggs are served up upon spinach or stewed endive, or alone, with rich gravy, or with stewed onions. They may also be fried in oil until they are brown, when they form a good dish with rich gravy.

PLUMS.—To those who have plum trees that are now beginning to form their fruit, we commend the use of the mallet and sheet operation on the curculio. If the operation is not faithfully followed up now, they will have no plums, and a general complaint will issue that the fruit cannot be raised. Ashes and the chickens are recommended as a good remedy, but the mallet must be employed to jar the tree, as without a sudden shock the insect will not fall within reach of either chickens or hog. In fact, a plum orchard should be set off by itself, so that it may have just such treatment as will insure a chance for the crop to mature.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents' worth of licorice; three cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and a little quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is only fifteen cents.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

E. J. C.—DON'T FORGET SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A. M.

O. F.—ALL RIGHT. C. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as general house servant in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place: is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. No objections to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a most excellent young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or laundress only; is a beautiful laundress; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—EMployers furnished with first-class help, free of charge; none but tidy, honest, well-recommended girls received, and such are now waiting for places at the first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do general housework in a private family; has lived seven months in her last place; is a good baker, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; the best City reference given. Address E. D., care of Godfrey, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, (Welch,) or as chambermaid, with best of reference. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 8th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted, by a hard-working but respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a quiet, deserving girl; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; will hire for low wages where she can have a quiet, steady home, either in City or country; well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly recommended girl, a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting and shirt ironing in superior style; wages $8; country preferred. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid; a good washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st., first floor.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., families will find a large selection of first-class help, American, German, Irish, &c., &c. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Immediate and careful attention to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.—WANTed, four or five respectable females, of good address, to sell two or three articles needed in every family. Address BUSINESS, Box. No. 143 *Times* Office, and circulars will be sent, stating nature of business, terms, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THORough English Protestant, a situation as coachman, can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 81 4th av., by applying for E. E., for 3 days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 3 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care Thomas Sanders, public caterer and waiter.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Commands left at Box No. 195 *Times* Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISsant le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages in civil engineering, &c.

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FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $26 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best-situated Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AUGUST.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., taught day and evening during August; students from City or country pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes, and progress as rapidly as their enterprise and ability will permit; young men or boys whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual instruction, and learn more in two weeks than in months under class systems.
M. S. PAINE,
No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOroughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDInary English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—The best is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broad way.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EX. changed her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's funeral sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND TANK, OF 50 to 100 bbls. capacity. Address F. J. SAGE, Middletown, Conn.

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AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

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SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

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GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers,
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I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

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Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depot; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 386 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

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BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

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TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agree

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Drafts on Messrs. of London, by agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issuing five pound sterling Circular Notes. They will receive money on account of their firms for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., London; San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the houses: Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Friday, Aug. 16, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 378 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 6, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and completing the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1863.

Each proposal must state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

Immediately after the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire Bonds previously surrendered, will bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued. Which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AND FOR DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for immediate or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a Farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MONIED MEN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a profitable manufacturing business wishes to increase its facilities. Parties with capital are wanted to form a stock company or copartnership, with a capital of say about $15,000 or $20,000. Applicants must be of respectability, as the advertiser will furnish satisfactory references as to his standing and the business in question. Address Box No. 3,077 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST., AND No. 16 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:
WHEEL.

Two QUILOES.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 3 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two BELLY BANDS.—Long side 3 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and sale leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

Two PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1¼ inch square, staple and line rings.

Two PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

Two BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; check pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide, stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 1 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

Two NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 4 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

Two NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13⅜ pounds to a dozen pair.
LEAD.

Two COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

Two NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

Two CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3⅜ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

Two BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3⅜ inches wide.

Two MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:
WHEEL.

Two QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

Two PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

Two PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

Two BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

Two PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

Two NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

Two NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron. T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.
LEAD.

Two BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

Two COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

Two PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

Two CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3⅜ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

Two BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

Two MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ¾ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy platted horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T ou each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 8-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of successful construction of steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for ninety months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CAUTION IS HEREBY given against receiving or negotiating a BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 6,424, for £2,000, (two thousand pounds sterling,) drawn Aug. 9, 1861, by H. L. South & Sons, to their own order, on Melhuish, Sons & Co., London, at 60 days' sight, as the same has been lost and payment stopped. WOOD & REYNOLDS, No. 42 Pine-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON BOARD steamer *Sylvan Shore*, or going from foot 10th-st. to 2d-av. cars, or on board the cars, a lady's gold WATCH AND CHAIN, with locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. BARCLAY, No. 165 East 33d-st.

LOST—A SMALL-SIZE CHASED RING, THE chase-work nearly worn off. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with E. A. WATSON, No. 165 Maiden-lane.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, WHICH THE OWNER may have by proving property and paying charges, by calling at No. 110 William-st., corner of John-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3¼ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer OF FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer "H. ARTHUR SMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:00 A. M.
Gl

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

A DESERTER FROM NEW-ORLEANS—INTERESTING INFORMATION—CONDITION OF THE CITY—PLANS FOR DESTROYING THE BROOKLYN, ETC.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, July 15, 1861.

On Saturday night, June 22, a deserter from the rebel army, quartered in the City of New-Orleans, succeeded in safely reaching the United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, of the blockading squadron, now stationed at Pass-à-l'Outre. He represented that he had been three days in coming down the river and gaining that vessel, during which period he had subsisted upon a meagre quantity of hard crackers and water. The condition of this deserter excited the deepest sympathy of all on board. His clothes were miserable, and he had the appearance of a man on the verge of starvation, but, notwithstanding this, he seemed to be elated to be with those whom he insisted upon calling his friends; as the instant his feet rested upon the deck of the gallant *Brooklyn*, he fell upon his knees, and, lifting up his hands to heaven, said with a loud voice, "Thank God, I am again under the Stars and Stripes!" The demeanor of the poor fellow was such that all his hearers believed that he sincerely considered that he was once more allowed to stand under the glittering emblem of our country's glory.

His cause of his desertion was, that he had been impressed into a service he had no sympathy for, and made to fight those whom he was bound to by ties that never could be sundered. From him we also learn that in the City of New-Orleans a system of atrocities, unprecedented in civilized countries, is continually practised by the several bands of cut-throat soldiers now on duty there, and smilingly countenanced by their chivalric military leaders. He says that words are inadequate to depict the utter demoralization of a portion of the troops. It would seem that the one great enjoyment of their present life is to consume as much villainous whisky as they can procure, the channel through which they attain it being of the least importance to them. In their marauding expeditions for this pleasant and wholesome beverage, and whilst suffering from too frequent potations of it, these ruffians have committed acts of the basest nature. Houses have been entered, the family circle invaded and broken up, and men have been threatened with immediate incarceration in the convict's cell, unless their demands were heeded and their numerous wants supplied. Notwithstanding this place is the hot-bed of secession, our informant assures us that there still remain in New-Orleans many Union men, but they dare not avow *publicly* their sentiments, as an unlucky word in this respect, if overheard by any of the soldiers, would inevitably result to their great disadvantage. These Union men are patiently awaiting the arrival of National troops, or some opportunity when they may strike a blow terrible in its effect against secession and its admirers and participators.

Food and provisions of every character are very scarce in New-Orleans, and consequently enormously high. Many of the poorer portions of the community are already suffering terribly because of this, and there is no immediate prospect that their condition will be alleviated. Flour is advancing daily in price, and late journals say that owing to the blockade of the Ohio River and the several passes to the ocean, no provisions of any character have been received for some time.

This same deserter told the officers of the *Brooklyn* that many of the very sanguine Secessionists in New-Orleans have lately openly vaunted that it would not be long before their vessel would be taken by the authorities there, and all on board be prisoners of war. They say that they will have her at all hazards; and to effect it they have taken the old tow-boat *Enoch Train*, and are as rapidly as possible converting her into a formidable floating battery. They are building her up with massive beams, 17 inches in thickness, making a solid bow of 20 feet, and fastening them in the most substantial manner. Over this impenetrable mass will be a complete covering of iron plates, riveted together and fitted in such a way as to render her bomb-proof. The *Enoch Train* was built in Boston in 1855, by J. O. Curtis. Her correct dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 128 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 12 feet 6 inches; draft of water when loaded, 11 feet; 387 tons burden. Her frame when built was of white oak, and cross-fastened with iron and treenails. Her engine is of the inclined description, with two cylinders 36 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 8 inches. She is a propeller. Her machinery was constructed by Harrison Loring, of Boston. It will thus be observed that this floating battery might prove a formidable enemy, and when it is considered the large sum of $150,000 has been offered by influential men in New-Orleans, for either the capture or positive proof that the *Brooklyn* has been sunk, you may well imagine the attempt will in time be made. The conquest of such a man-of-war as the *Brooklyn* would be a glorious one for them, and equal to any amount of money and any number of lives. The officers and crew of that vessel, however, are not frightened at this display, and it is their wish that this scheme will not be abandoned, but that it will be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

The journals of New-Orleans, and those of other Southern cities, are endeavoring, by a multiplicity of falsehoods, the most abominable ever uttered, to keep the mass in ignorance of the precise state of affairs at the North,

The latest authentic particulars we have received from Pensacola, convey the impression that many of the troops have left that place. This may result from the expiration of the time for which some of their troops engaged to stay, but it is probably caused by their presence being wanted at some other position. We have known for some little while that much disaffection exists among the soldiers there, and that the loathsome disease, yellow fever, had broken their ranks and lessened their numbers.

Fort McRea, at this place, has received many additions at the hands of the enemy. Its armament has been increased, and with what it contained when they stole it from the National Government, which was 58 24-pounders, 3 10-inch Columbiads, 24 42-pounders, 16 32-pounders and 13 8-inch Columbiads, it must now possess more strength than it ever did before. Fort Pickens looks down upon them as ever, its guns looking like way sentinels and warning monitors; but of its condition, &c., "mum" is the word.

Warrington, a short distance from Pensacola, instead of being the handsome little village it was before the war, is now but the remnant of its former self. Since the proclamation of Gen. Bragg in May last, compelling every private family to quit the town, which they did, leaving their property behind them to the tender mercies of the rebels, it has been the quarters of a portion of the Confederate troops, who upon their foraging expeditions and excursions throughout the country, made it their rendezvous, and sadly has it suffered from this. It contained at one time many fine families, but they have gone, some never to return, as there were many differences of opinion, in many instances, in the same family in relation to this war. It is sad to contemplate its present condition, but worse still to think of its future.

The various works of our Government at Key West and Tortugas are going on briskly. Large bodies of workmen of different trades have arrived at these places from time to time from the North, and as rapidly as they land, are disposed of upon the forts, &c. Forts Taylor and Jefferson have had an immense deal of work done upon them lately, and I am enabled to apprise you that they are in excellent condition for both offensive and defensive operations.

We have heard that the steam-sloop *Richmond* is going to the Gulf of Mexico to relieve some of the vessels that have been stationed there the longest. That is what is required, as both the *Roanoke* and the *Brooklyn* sadly need their machinery repaired.

The health of the squadron is good.

PROBABLE INTENTION TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 11.

A Southern vessel now at St. John, N. B., and having a considerable quantity of munitions of war on board, is stated as being destined to run the blockade. The Captain and owners, who are both citizens of Charleston, are cautiously purchasing further supplies.

The steamer *New-Brunswick* carried from Boston, last Tuesday, $1,100 worth of tin-plate, $1,200 worth of block-tin, and $950 worth of quicksilver. This being an unusual importation to St. John, it is considered as part of the cargo intended for said vessel.

The above vessel is the ship *Alliance*, of Charleston, which arrived at St. John, N. B., June 15, and the goods above referred to were landed alongside of her at the wharf there.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

Richmond, Va., July 24, 1861.

Capt. James B. Kirker:

My Dear Captain—I know you will regret to hear of my being here a prisoner of war. The circumstances connected with the affair are easily told. My regiment was twice engaged during that hard contested fight on the 21st ult., and left the field with the thanks of Gen. McDowell for their services. I brought them off in admirable order, having formed a square, to defend against the Cavalry who were advancing. I moved in the square until reaching a wood, having to pass through a defile, and over very broken ground. I had to march by a flank until I reached the road, where we got mixed up with two other regiments, who were retiring in disorder. I soon ordered a halt to connect our line, and scarcely had the command been given, when the cavalry of the enemy, were seen advancing, and immediately the other regiments went over the rail fence into the field, and mine with them. I dismounted (my horse being wounded) and followed into the field, took the colors and called out to rally around it. My voice was drowned amid the roar of the cavalry cartines and the discharge of artillery; consequently only two officers, Capt. McIver and Lieut. Connolly, with nine privates, were all I had. This delay caused our arrest. The cavalry surrounded us at a small house which I was about to use as a means of defence, and made prisoners of my gallant little band. Many others were made prisoners in the same field and immediate vicinity, who had fallen down from exhaustion, making a total of prisoners from the Sixty-ninth of thirty-seven, who are all here, and a list of whom I send that you may publish for the information of their friends.

We lost many a brave and manly spirit on that day, which fills me with the deepest sorrow. My beloved acting Lieutenant-Colonel—Haggerty—was the first who fell; and I am fearful about Capt. Meagher, who acted as Major, as I have not seen him since the fight, nor any person who could give me any information. My imprisonment is deeply embittered from the want of knowledge of the fate of my beloved soldiers since my last sight of them.

There are about forty officers here, amongst whom are Capts. Manson and Farrish, Lieut. Irwin, John Whyte; Ives and Campbell, of the Seventy-ninth; Lieut. Gordon, Second United States Dragoons; Drs. Powers and Connolly, of the Second; Drs. Norval and McKletchy, of the Seventy-ninth; Lieut. Goodenough, of the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Griffin, of the Eighth, New-York.

There are about six hundred prisoners in this building belonging to different regiments—the Second, Eighth and Seventy-first, New-York, and Fire Zouaves. I send you some lists; publish them for the benefit of their friends. Give my love to Mrs. Corcoran and all friends, and believe me your sincere and affectionate friend,

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

LIST OF NAMES.

Captain, James M'Iver.
Lieutenant, Edmund Connolly.
Color Sergeant, John Murphy.
Sergeant, Wm. O'Donohue, Company K.

PRIVATES.

James Kane, Co. K.	Wm. Moore, Co. B.
Daniel Cassidy, Co. K.	John Kerr, Co. B.
Patrick Dunn, Eng. corps.	James McGinnis; Co. B.
John Cottow, Eng. corps.	John Nugent, Co. B.
Thos. McGuire, Eng. corps.	Wm. Joyce, Co. B.
Jas. Gaynor, Eng. corps.	John McNeil, Co. B.
Edw. Sweeney, Eng. corps.	Maurice D. Walsh, Co B.
Jer'h. Castigan, Co. D.	Patrick Logue, Co. C.
George McKeon, Co. D.	Patrick Blake, Co. C.
R. H. Fitchett, Co. E.	Wm. Nulty, Co. C.
James McNulty, Co. F.	James McCarrick, Co. C.
Stephen Conner, Co. G.	Edward McGrath, Co. H.
James McKorry, Co. G.	Charles King, Co. H.
Thomas Dunbar, Co. G.	Geo. McDisney, Co. H.
John Gaffney, Co. A.	Jer'h Sullivan, Co. H.
Thomas Brown, Co. A.	John Owens, Co. H.

PRISONERS OF SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Serg't Frank Dexter, Co. A.	H. Stroud, Company E.
Robert Welsh, Co. A.	Wm. Taylor, Company E.
E. C. Marsh, Company A.	Henry Weed, Co. E.
Nathan Heath, Co. A.	L. Perry, Company E.
J. M. Hawkins, Co. B.	Stephen Graham, Co. E.
S. P. Jackson, Co. B.	Hutle Henry, Co. F.
Joseph Froine, Co. B.	David O'Brien, Co. G.
Robert Burns, Co. B.	J. P. Christie, Co. G.
—— Marshall, Co. B.	Serg't Holdridge, Co. H.
Henry Rhode, Co. C.	C. Trowbridge, Co. H.
Thomas Brookens, Co. C.	Serg't J. Gregory, Co. I.
A. Jones, Co. D.	W. P. Smith, Co. J.
John Hamilton, Co. D.	Geo. W. Dilly, Co. J.
Andrew Brun, Co. D.	Fred. Bune, Co. J.
Hugh Murray, Co. D.	S. H. Hagadorne, Co. K.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

From the Rochester Express.

It is with a feeling of pleasure that we present our readers with the following letter just received by Mrs. W. H. Merrell, wife of Corporal Lerrell, our regular correspondent in the Twenty-seventh Regiment:

Richmond, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

I feae you are in trouble on my account, not having deard from me since I left Fairfax. * * * God has been good to me in sparing my life. * * * I received a wound from a musket ball in the left breast, the ball lodging in my left side. It was a very narrow escape from instant death, but our Heavenly Father willed it otherwise. I was taken prisoner with hundreds of others, and brought to Richmond, where my wound was dressed and where I have received nothing but kindness, the best of care and good treatment. God bless the doctors and Sisters of Mercy, and all the kind-hearted people of Virginia. I could not have been treated better among my own friends than I have been here. I am recovering rapidly, and will be about in a week or two. I expect we will be exchanged in due time.

It is very hard to get word to friends at the North, but I will write as often as I can find a way to send a letter to you. I am in the Military Hospital here. There are some hundreds of others, some very badly wounded, and who cannot live.

* * * John Clague is with me here, slightly wounded. Please inform his friends of his safety.

Please inform the *Express* of my situation, and say that I will write them as soon as I can. I should be rejoiced if I could hear from you.

I must close, as I need rest. My heart is light, because I know that God doeth all things well, and that he will care for us. I commend you and my dear child to Him, knowing that you are safe in His kind hands. Be of good cheer! W. H. MERRELL.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army here is dead—virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar-street, one in Chatham-street, and one in Hudson-street—all for the old Army—and these added but 15 men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him $2, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties, go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the Government. Each rendezvous costs at least $300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost $900. This makes each individual cost over $15 before he eats his first Government meal. If one office were kept open and the money saved from the needless support of the others given in bounty, every recruit would be able to get a $10 bill the day he joined—a reward that would do more for the increase of the Army than a dozen officers.

The men now going into the service want to ride horseback, hence the cavalry office in Hudson stree got twice as many men last week as our foot soldiers rendezvous. A new branch office, to take advantage of this preference, has been opened at No. 5 Broadway, as an accessory to that in Hudson-street, and it is doing well already. Until within a few weeks, there were two infantry recruits to one mounted one enlisted. The new regiments are getting along slowly. At Fort Hamilton, the Head-quarters of the Twelfth, the materials for a couple of companies are accumulating, and every exertion is being made to fill them up. The Head-quarters of the Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., have now 140 men, and two detachments from neighboring towns were sent up on Thursday. An office for this Regiment has been opened at Providence, Rhode Island. The recent order of the War Department stipulates that "all soldiers enlisted in 1861-2 shall be three years' men," for some 3,000 have joined the service for five years, who will come under this law, and experienced military persons fear that exempting them, unnecessarily, from two years' service will have a deleterious effect in 1864, inasmuch as the mania for leaving the army, which the 1861 volunteers are expected to exhibit when their time expires, will take hold of the regulars, and result in a serious exodus from the different regiments.

The naval recruiting people are in ecstacy. The official notification that the Government would soon devise means to double their business has induced them to make great preparations for large accessions to their list of recruits. In Cherry and South streets last week 221 men were obtained. This is a remarkable illustration of the Naval resources of the nation, as each succeeding week surpasses the last in the number of seamen received. New-Bedford and Boston have added over 4,000 able-bodied seafaring men to the Navy since April, and as none but seamen and ordinary seamen are taken here, our stock of real sailors must now amount to over 15,000 men. In Cincinnati, we have a newly-opened office, and if more men are procured than will be required to man the gun-boats chartered there, they will be sent on to some receiving-ship. In Buffalo and Erie, too, men are recruited; so that every avenue through which blue-jackets can be obtained, is now pouring its contribution into the service. That another receiving-ship is badly needed, seems to be admitted on all hands; but whether there is any likelihood of one being commissioned soon, is more than we can say.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.

TWO CAMPS AT CHICAGO—NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE—ANXIETY TO SERVE UNDER GEN. FREMONT—IMMENSE GRAIN-CROPS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

As I write this morning, the sound of bugle and drum and fife, and even the measured voice of the drill-officers strike upon my ear, instead of the accustomed hum of industry. This alone tells of the great change which has come over our country within a few months. Heretofore, an actual soldier was a rare object to most of us. It was but now and then—sometimes years intervening—that we beheld any portion of our real Army. But now it is a matter of hourly occurrence, and war and its preparations have become the business of many of our people.

There are two camps forming in the suburbs of the city, besides two regiments and several independent companies which are in barracks in town. Illinois has now nearly 50,000 men in the field, or accepted for the war, and half as many more who have offered, but for whom there is no room at present. There is a general eagerness to enlist under the banner of Fremont. His name is a host with the Western boys, and they are urgent to be at the rebels under his lead; and, from present appearances, they will soon have an opportunity. The plans of Pillow and his fellow-traitors in Missouri begin to develop themselves. But as soon as the National Army becomes strengthened, by the filling of the places of the three months' men, they will find Gen. Fremont upon their track, and Missouri will become altogether too hot for them. The brilliant cavalry affair at Dug Springs is regarded as but a foretaste of what we are to expect from that quarter. With Fremont, Lyon and Siegel in command, we have no fears but that all will come out well.

I observe that the causes of the Bull Run disaster are still acrimoniously discussed. In a paper before me, the Times comes in for a large slice of denunciations, as one of the "forward to Richmond" counsellors. There are two simple questions in connection with this matter, which I would like to see answered: Had our army under McDowell been entirely successful—had the rebels been routed and driven back upon Richmond—who would have had the credit, the glory of the battle? Would it have been the Times, the *Tribune*, or Gen. Scott, and under him McDowell? If any candid judge or jury will say that in the case of success, all the glory would have been awarded to the Times and *Tribune* for advocating a forward movement, then they should bear the blame of the failure, and not otherwise. I am within bounds when I say that nineteen out of every twenty in the Northwest had become impatient of the delay at Washington—at the time and opportunity given the rebels in Virginia to strengthen and intrench themselves. We had offered men by regiments, and had been told over and over again that the Secretary of War had enough. Thousands upon thousands had been refused permission to serve under the old flag in defence of the imperiled Union. They saw the time of an immense army of three months' men about expiring—men who had been assembled and kept in camp for two or three months at an enormous expense and to no purpose. Under these circumstances was it strange that there was impatience—that all, or nearly all, agreed that something should be done—that a forward movement should be made? It was made, but how? Let this rest until the war is over, until the rebellion is crushed out, and then let us have the whys and wherefores. All the West expect great things of Gen. McClellan, and they see in the active efficiency which he has already manifested at head-quarters, a guarantee that we are to have no more failures within the possibility of man.

During the past two weeks the weather has been extremely hot in all this region. The thermometer has ranged from 100° to 108° in the shade, during the warmest part of the day. We have thought of and pitied our poor soldiers who are doing either camp or field duty. During the past week there have occurred five fatal cases of sun-stroke in this city, all foreign laborers—three German and two Irish. We have had several smart showers recently, so that vegetation does not suffer much yet. This weather is bringing the corn forward rapidly, and notwithstanding the lateness of the Spring, Illinois will, this season, keep good her reputation as a producer of this great staple. So plentiful still is the old crop, that farmers a hundred miles from shipping points realize but from six to eight cents per bushel. I have heard of sales of over 175,000 bushels at railroad stations south of here at the former figure. The Illinois Central Railroad Company and receiving it largely in payment for land, as the settlers are unable to meet their notes in cash. The farmers are agreeably disappointed in the wheat harvest. The quality is better, and the quantity larger than they anticipated, and our surplus will more than equal the average of former years. Grain continues to arrive in large quantities. During the past week the receipts have been: Flour, 23,180 bbls.; wheat, 258,381 bushels; corn, 1,164,230 bushels; oats, 88,521 bushels; live hogs, 3,921; beef cattle, 2,563. The shipments about equal the receipts. We have in store 10,620 bbls. flour, 110,289 bushels wheat, 1,681,449 bushels corn, and 288,150 bushels oats. In financial matters there is no serious change. Illinois currency is out of circulation. There was a little flurry during the week caused by the action of the Montreal banks in raising the price of New-York Exchange to 2 per cent. for Canada bank bills. This act on their part caused a refusal to receive these bills as currency; but they are taken at what they will bring at the brokers. An attempt was also made by a few brokers to discredit the Iowa State Bank. A slight panic was created; but all came around right again the next day, as this bank is known to be entirely solvent—ready to redeem in coin or New-York Exchange all its circulation within twenty-four hours. There is more gold now in common business transactions than there has been for several years past.

The Direct Tax law of the General Government excites considerable attention. While it is regarded as essential to preserve the credit and pay the interest on the debt of the General Government, it strikes us of the West that it might have been framed on somewhat more equitable principles. There is much property exempted which would bear a tax equally well with real estate and incomes.

Our Recorder's Court, which is in session, has a large list of customers, notwithstanding the war. There are *sixty-four* who have been requested to appear and show why they should not be adjuged guilty of the crimes respectively charged to their account.

Extensive preparations are making for our State Fair, which is to take place near this city in about a month. A large gathering and a magnificent show is anticipated. The premiums for war implements—rifles, muskets, revolvers, cannon, &c., are attracting much attention, and will swell the multitudes expected to be present. Although there is everywhere much enthusiasm in favor of the war for the Union, the arts of peace—especially those by which we have our wealth—are not neglected.

Travel on our railroads appears to be on the increase, notwithstanding the unpropitious season. There are many large companies of emigrants from the North of Europe, Scandinavians principally, who are making their way through Canada to Wisconsin.

ONTONAGON.

ANOTHER REBEL EXPLOIT.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Memphis, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

On the 28th of July, Col. A. A. Hunt, Capt. G. B. Massey and Lieut. W. H. Brandan, left the City of Mobile for the purpose of capturing the packet *Cheney*. On their arrival at Columbus, Ky., they found her running under the orders and signals of Gen. Prentiss. There being some doubt as to where she belonged, Col. Hunt sent Capt. Massey to Cairo with instructions to remain there until he could ascertain her proper ownership. On the return of Capt. Massey, it was rendered certain that she belonged to the enemy. Col. Hunt having been informed that the packet carried United States troops secretly upon her, made known the object of his expedition to a few reliable friends in Columbus, and received the aid of the following gentlemen, viz.: T. W. Doughty, S. W. Rennich and W. Gray.

On the arrival of the *Cheney* at Columbus, on Thursday, the 1st inst., so soon as she was landed she was boarded, the captain, clerk, and other officers arrested—the short space of twenty minutes being allowed them to get ashore. Col. Hunt then took command of the boat, bringing her down the Mississippi River to the head-quarters of Gen. G. J. Pillow, to whom he reported the prize. Gen. Pillow then ordered Col. Hunt, with the packet, to Memphis to report to Maj-Gen. Polk.

As she left Columbus a shout arose from a large assemblage on the levee. At Hickman she was presented with a Confederate flag, and three hearty cheers for the success of the adventurers were given. As she progressed down the river, salutes were fired; and other demonstrations of joy were manifested. At Randolph, Capt. Tom Dennons, of the Woodruff Guard, was detailed with a detachment of his men to guard her to this city.

She arrived at our wharf at 10 A. M. to-day, with a large United States flag flying beneath a handsome Southern banner.

The *Cheney* is worth probably $25,000, and is a capital prize.

A GRAND-SON OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER ARRESTED IN CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug 8.

Quite an excitement was raised in the city yesterday by the arrest of a Confederate officer, who made his appearance in our streets in the morning, attired in the garb of a civilian. It happened as follows: Col. Guthrie was walking along Third-street accompanied by a military friend, and near the corner of Walnut-street a gentleman passed him, whom he immediately recognized as Lieut.-Col. Tyler, of the Confederate Army, formerly a captain in the Second Dragoons. On being assured that he was not mistaken in the matter, Col. G. approached the secession officer, and in "appropriate terms" told him he was a prisoner of war. Tyler, after recovering the little shock which his nervous system sustained on the reception of this news, said that as he was not dressed in military uniform, and visited the city as a civilian, he had no idea of being arrested. He was compelled, however, to reconcile himself to the belief, and in a few moments, accompanied by Col. Guthrie, he went to the Burnet House. On his way thither, he explained the object of his visit to be to convey his wife, who is a daughter of J. J. B. Wright, of this city, and at present residing at Sedamsville, to Richmond, Va.

About an hour after his arrest, Tyler was taken to the United States Marshal's office. Mr. Sands said he had no authority to detain a man as prisoner of war, and could do nothing in the matter. While the prisoner was in the office of the District-Attorney, Dr. Wright came in and said to him, "Didn't you receive the dispatch I sent you at Nashville?" He replied that he did not. Dr. Wright then asked him if he "did not receive a dispatch he had sent him at Louisville?" He replied that he did not. The Doctor then told him that he must take the consequences of his rash act, but congratulated him upon falling into such good hands as Col. Guthrie's. The telegrams referred to were warnings not to come to Cincinnati; the rash act was the trip hither.

Finding that the civil authorities had no right to act in the premises, Col. Guthrie determined to take charge of his man until Gen. Scott is consulted on the subject. The Union Colonel and the secession Lieutenant-Colonel "locked arms," and started for the Burnet House, where they had dinner, and remained until the afternoon, when it was thought best to remove him to Newport Barracks.

Adjt.-Gen. McLean has telegraphed to Washington, and will probably be advised to-day what to do with the prisoner of war.

Tyler is a grandson of the Ex-President bearing his name. He graduated at West Point in 1848. He resigned his commission as United States Army officer shortly after the secession troubles commenced, and was created Lieutenant-Colonel of a Virginia Regiment. In the battle at Manassas he served as Assistant-General under Beauregard.

On finding, yesterday, that he was in an unpleasant position, he applied to Adjutant-General McLean for release on parole. This was very properly denied him, it being a doubtful question whether a parole could be granted to one who had deserted the United States army to fight against the Government.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 10.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tyler, the secession prisoner of war now in confinement in Newport Barracks, is kept in close quarters, well guarded by sentinels. His wife keeps him company in his loneliness. The facts attending Tyler's capture, correctly stated, are as follows: On Monday last he telegraphed from Lexington, Ky., to Dr. J. J. B. Wright, his father-in-law, telling him to send his wife to Lexington to meet him. The dispatch was signed Charles Humphreys. Dr. Wright did not recognize the signature, but Mrs. Tyler knew it to mean Charles Humphreys Tyler, and immediately replied that she would meet him. On Tuesday Tyler changed his mind, and telegraphed to his wife to meet him at Louisville. His wife replied that she would do so. To the failure or blunders of the telegraph, Col. Tyler owes his ill-fortune. He did not receive the replies sent him, and fearing that the messages he sent had not reached this city, he started from Louisville, and arrived here on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Tyler was on board the omnibus going to the Louisville mail-boat, when she was informed that her husband was a prisoner of war. With the remaining facts of this case, our readers are already aware.

Col. Tyler denies the statement that he spiked the guns at Fort Kearney. He says, however, that as a Government officer he would have spiked the guns and blown up the fort rather than have let them be taken by the Secessionists when he was in command. He gave himself leave of absence to go to Fort Leavenworth with Government mules, and arriving at Fort Leavenworth took a second leave of absence, which he had no right to do, as his superior officer was in command there. For this latter act his name was dropped. He came to this city, got paid off, and resigned in March last. He then left for Virginia.

THE DEMOCRATS IN OHIO.

The Democrats of Ohio assembled in Convention at Columbus on Aug. 7, Hon. D. A. Starkweather presiding. They nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, J. Scott Harrison for Lieutenant-Governor, T. J. S. Smith for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. W. Armstrong for Secretary of State, Geo. W. Holmes for Treasurer, and Wayne Griswold for Comptroller. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

2. *Resolved*, That in this National emergency, the Democracy and other Union men of Ohio, banishing all feeling of passion or resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjection, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. That while we deem it the duty of every citizen to support and sustain the Government, constitutionally administered, we recommend that the Legislatures of the several States adopt the proper measures for calling a National Convention for the purpose of settling our present difficulties, and restoring and preserving the Union.

4. That the corruption, extravagance, incompetency and favoritism shown in the administration of the War Departments of the State and National Governments, deserve and receive our unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

5. That the volunteer soldiers who at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defence of its Constitution and its laws, and who, in many cases, have been compelled to fight under inexperienced officers, are entitled to our hearty thanks for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties.

6. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the benefit thereof except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States to suspend the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

VIRGINIA UNION REFUGEE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We received a visit, to-day, from a very intelligent, moderate Union man, named Charles Sutton, who has escaped, with his wife and eight children, from near Fairfax Court-house, with the loss of nearly all his property. His quietly-told story gave one a strong impression of the miseries induced by the rebellion, and gave one a deeper feeling of hatred towards the ambitious conspirators who have plunged the South into such distress and agony. Mr. Sutton came from the North into Virginia about twenty years since, and all his children are natives of the Old Dominion. His farm was located near Fairfax, and at the election, some ten weeks ago, he voted "Union." Before the National advance to Fairfax, Mr. Sutton deemed it prudent to leave his farm for Washington. When the rebels appeared in that region, they seized about $600 worth of Mr. S.'s property, some of which they promised to pay for, while the rest they took without pay. When the Bull Run affair took place, his family joined in the National retreat, his wife and children driving to Georgetown in an ox wagon. When they left the house they left it open, with all the furniture, provisions, &c., there. They broke down the few fences, so that what live stock the rebels had left might wander off and get food and water. Among other abandoned property was 800 bushels of wheat, quantities of hay, butter, &c. Arriving safely in Washington, Mr. S. brought his family North to a more congenial locality.

The case of Mr. Sutton is only one out of at least an hundred in Fairfax County. The rebellion has broken up cherished associations, severed kindred ties and wrecked the hopes of innumerable lives. Some few aged Union men determined to stay in Fairfax County after the Bull Run battle; one of them, aged seventy-five, had been arrested by the rebels, and Mr. Sutton thought that others would suffer the same indignity. In general, however, the Union men remain firm in their principles throughout Virginia and Maryland, and are willing to sacrifice all their property for the loyal cause. The simple dignity with which Mr. Sutton told his story, was very impressive, and we are glad to find that Union men of his firmness still exist in the most violent rebel regions.

FOR CAIRO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of Aug. 5 says:

"On Saturday afternoon a train of twenty-seven cars, laden with artillery, powder, and shot and shell, passed through this place, destined for Cairo, to be used by Gen. Fremont. The train was in charge of the Adams Express Company. Gen. Fremont telegraphed to Pittsburgh to have this supply of artillery and munitions sent through by express. It was telegraphed back that the attendant expense would be heavy. The reply was characteristic of the man, that expense was not the matter in question. He wanted the material, and it must go through in the quickest possible time. There must be hot work close at hand on the Mississippi. Gen. Fremont takes hold just as if he knew what to do and how to do it most effectually. If he does not wipe out the Bull Run stain ere long, the country is much mistaken in its man. There were several big guns—32 and 42 pounders—on the train."

ADOPTED CITIZENS AND THE WAR.

From the Buffalo Courier.

There having arisen among our adopted citizens, and with a considerable of reason, great dissatisfaction at the recent order of the War Department, in relation to the enlistment of foreign-born citizens who could not speak our language, our worthy Mayor recently addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject.

We published a day or two since an official order from the War Department explaining the misapprehension which had arisen. We now place before our readers the reply of Secretary Seward to the Mayor:

Department of State, Washington, August 8, 1861.

To F. A. Alberger, *Esq., Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th inst., and to state in reply, that the order to which it refers was officially explained a day or two since, by the Secretary of War, but having still been a subject of great misapprehension it has now been entirely rescinded and vacated. Consequently there is no obstacle whatever to the acceptance of the services of volunteers, on the ground of their nationality or language. The contest for the Union is regarded, as it ought to be, a battle of the freemen of the world for the institutions of self-government.

I am very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"A DARING FEAT."

Under this caption the Petersburgh *Express* gives the following particulars of the skirmish which resulted in the death of Major T. E. Rawlings, and the capture of the officers with whom he was making an unauthorized scout:

"We have heard from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that one of the most daring feats of the age was consummated near Newport's News on Friday last, by Confederate soldiers. Ever since the killing of the much lamented Lieut.-Col. Charles Dandx, four of his men have resolved to avenge his taking off. With this view, they obtained permission to leave their camp, and providing themselves with several days' rations, proceeded steadily through the forests until almost within sight of the camp at Newport's News.

They laid in ambush for five days awaiting an opportunity to avenge the death of their Colonel, but none presented until Friday last. On that day they espied a party of seven Yankees, three of whom were evidently officers, engaged at a small stream, measuring with lines, and seemingly preparing for the erection of a bridge. They were all unarmed, and the Louisianians resolved that the prey they had so long and perseveringly sought, should not escape them. Knowing that the report of their guns would alarm the camp not far distant, they speedily determined to rely solely upon the use of their bayonets, and crawling upon their hands and knees to within a convenient distance, they suddenly sprang forward, each man selecting his victim. Two officers were killed, but one of them, a Major, not dying at the first thrust, was struck over the head with the but end of a musket until life was extinct. The other five men were secured, one of them severely wounded, and carried into camp at Yorktown. The wounded man proved to be a Captain, and when our informant left Yorktown, it was thought that he would certainly die, having received a severe bayonet stab in his breast, and other cuts in different portions of his body.

THE CONCORD RIOT.

We have, says the Boston *Journal*, a letter from another correspondent, giving an account of the destruction of the office of the *Democratic Standard*, in Concord, N. H., on Thursday afternoon. It gives the main features of the riot, as they have been previously stated, and adds:

"It is stated that letters were found in the office from Union men in Virginia, 'asking them why they published such articles, and even that in that country such a paper could not live,' &c.

Papers in abundance were found fixing unmistakably the editorialship of the obnoxious paper on Edmund Burke of Newport. It has always been surmised that such was the fact, but now it is conclusively shown by abundant proof. A letter was found from the editors of the New-York *Day Book*, asking for a list of the Democratic papers in this State, and information as to which of these papers 'are for war,' which anti-war, and which on the fence.' These questions certainly signify something yet to be explained, but certainly do not seem to indicate on the part of the *Day Book* a very strong devotion to the Union. This affair has had a good effect on other parties who have openly expressed sympathy with the 'secesshers,' and many are 'mum' as can be. The *Patriot* came out in a bulletin stating 'that the people were justified, in their opinion, in destroying the office of the *Standard*, that it ought to have been done long ago,' &c., &c. A prominent Democrat, and one who has talked secession more or less, said it only served them right, and others say the same thing."

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Aug. 10.

We learn the following from "Camp Federal Hill," Baltimore, Md., Col. Abram Duryee's Regiment of Zouaves, (Fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.) This fine regiment moved from Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, on the 25th ult., and reached Baltimore on the 16th, as was then supposed, *en route* for Washington, D. C. It is is now thought that this regiment will be detained there some time, perhaps months, in erecting fortifications at that point, which is an important one, and, in connection with Fort McHenry, holds the city of Baltimore under perfect control. We hear also that the Bull Run affair produces an intensity of feeling in the regiment, absolutely startling in its depth, and in the deliberate resolves, if they ever have a chance to avenge those who fell there. Several of the soldiers of that regiment were firemen at home, and the first reported heavy losses of the Fire Zouaves were deeply felt, and its cause as deeply execrated. The regiment is far from being satisfied with their prospective shelvement, and would much prefer to be actively engaged with Gen. McClellan or Gen. Banks, for the Union cause.

We are glad to learn that Corporal Camp, of Company C, was promoted to a Sergeantcy recently. The promotion was published at the evening parade of the regiment last Tuesday. The regiment is 1,040 men strong. Sergt. Camp is the son of Rev. Dr. Camp, Rector of Trinity Church in this city.

THE DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 1.

We observe, on the French side of the *Bee* of yesterday, two letters from Gov. T. O Moore, to Maj. Benjamin Buisson, which suggest some curious reflections. The first is dated New-Orleans, July 11, 1861, and authorizes Maj. Buisson to construct fortifications for the protection of the city outside of its limits, and for this purpose to take poss